The Outlook

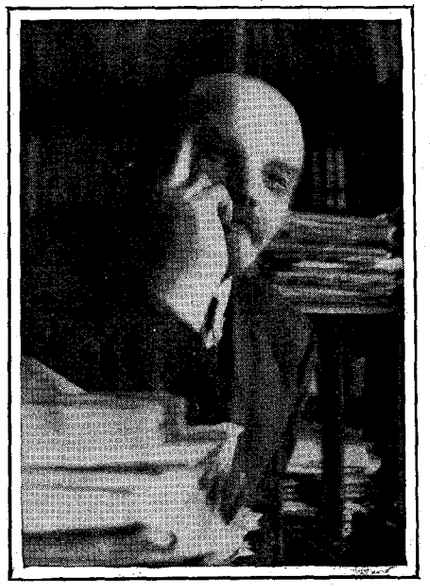
MARCH 28, 1923

WHO WILL RULE IN RUSSIA?

THE repeated reports of the serious ill health of Lenine have included false rumors of his death more than once. It is possible that the recent despatches stating that Lenine was at death's door are exaggerated, but it is quite evident that his power and ability to govern have passed away. What has happened quite recently seems to be a second paralytic stroke; his condition is evidently grave, but it is quite possible that he may live for some time, although he will never recover his physical or mental ability. Trotsky also is said to be in very poor physical condition, suffering from an obscure disease which does not yield to medical treatment.

What will follow the removal of Lenine, and very likely of Trotsky, from leadership in Russian affairs? The very act that a number of public men are named as possible candidates for leadership shows that the turbulent and unreasonable Russian Government will suffer repeated changes both of personnel and policy. Apparently Stalin is considered to be the logical successor to Lenine, because of his close intimacy with Lenine's policies. Kameneff is nominally acting in Lenine's place, but is said to be lacking in the large qualities of a leader. Others whose names are discussed are Zinovieff, Tchitcherin (the ablest adviser in foreign affairs that Russia has), and Radek, who is also interested in foreign affairs and is a revolutionist rather than a theorist.

In no sense is there a representative Government in Russia to-day, nor does one seem likely to come into existence in the present crisis. Lenine has been the theorist, Trotsky the organizer. They have held power through terrorism and fear and because of the lack of any organized way for the people of Russia at large to express their wishes. If there had been a truly representative Soviet Government, one fairly based on local soviets elected by universal suffrage in their districts, of provincial soviets composed of delegates from the local soviets, and of a national soviet made up of delegates representing the provinces, then the rest of the world might be perfectly willing that Russia should try out such Socialistic principles and theories as it approved. But



(C) Keystone
NIKOLAI LENINE AT HIS DESK IN THE SOVIET HEADQUARTERS

Lenine's theory was not really Socialistic, but rather imperialistic, based on power derived from the army, from secret police, and from soviets which were not at all democratic in their origin. The tendency to modify and moderate his theories, to which Lenine has yielded, really relates to the rights of property and the practical way of carrying on life rather than to the basis of the autocratic power of Lenine, Trotsky, and their associates.

The change that must come from Lenine's death and the reconstitution of the leadership will undoubtedly tend toward further modifications. It is earnestly to be hoped that these may be in the direction of securing representative government, whether it be Socialistic or democratic in its character.

Keystone
CAPTAIN VON MUELLER, OF THE EMDEN

A GERMAN OFFICER WHO KEPT HIS HONOR CLEAN

AFTER Captain Karl von Mueller had sunk something like seventy-five thousand tons of shipping valued at millions of dollars, most of which was British in ownership, an English newspaper referred to him as "a gallant commander who handled his ship with the skill of an accomplished seaman and the courtesy of a chivalrous gentleman."

The conduct of Captain von Mueller is in striking contrast with that of those German naval commanders who with their submarines or airplanes sank merchant vessels, turned crews and passengers loose far from land in open boats, knowing that their chance of survival was slight, bombed or attacked hospital ships, and committed other acts illegal and cowardly.

The career of the Emden under Captain von Mueller has been compared to that of the Alabama. When war began, the Emden was in the waters of the Far East. The Emden and the Karlsruhe were left behind there by Admiral von Spee when he moved his squadron of cruisers across to South America. These two vessels were detached and ordered to destroy the enemy's commerce. The captain of the Emden showed remarkable skill, courage, and resource in avoiding capture for three months, during which he destroyed about twenty-five enemy vessels; of these two were warships. The Emden was finally destroyed by an Australian cruiser. The Emden's destruction of two warships was a particularly daring feat. It took place in the harbor of Penang; Captain von Mueller (an account written since his death states) "disguised his ship with an extra smoke-stack, flew the

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Japanese flag, steamed into the harbor past British guns, torpedoed a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer, and escaped unscathed."

Captain von Mueller died in Germany on March 12. His exploits and his character have justly been honored. He deserves that honor, and all the more so that his fair behavior stands out in the German conduct of war operations as exceptional.

REALITY IN THE RUHR

IF Germany has had really any hopes that America or Britain would save her from the consequences of her own refusal to pay reparations, they must have been dashed last week. In the first place, the suggestion from German sources that perhaps some understanding between Germany and France could be brought about by the mediation of a third Power has been so firmly rejected by France in advance of any formal proposal that negotiations to that end were, according to reports, rather abruptly terminated. Then the British Government made it clear that it would not interfere between France and Germany. In spite of the anti-French feeling in England, the British Government would not relish being placed in the position of becoming Germany's ally. And now the United States has taken a more definite attitude that ought to impress upon Germany the hopelessness of gaining American interference.

This attitude of America was not expressed in any theoretical statement, but in a decision concerning the bill for the maintenance of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine. That bill, which amounts to $255,000,000, is chargeable against Germany. Without insisting upon a method of payment that would be embarrassing either to Germany or to the Allies, the United States has apparently made it clear, if unofficial reports can be trusted, that it insists on a percentage of all the reparations hereafter collected from Germany until the amount is paid. The understanding is that America's debt is to be paid in twelve annual installments. This gives the United States a direct, even though minor, interest in the collection of reparations.

It is worth noting incidentally that Germany's memorandum which is said to state the German attitude on reparations was deposited as a confidential document in the files at Washington, although the German Government was hoping that the American Government would communicate the contents to France. Inasmuch as Germany is diplomatically represented in Paris, our transmission of Germany's statement to France would be tantamount to a protest against the French action in the Ruhr. It is a satisfaction to note that the American Government has in this matter given Germany no occasion to secure any undeserved prestige.

In connection with the Ruhr occupation, and especially with reference to the charges against France of militarism, it is interesting to quote figures cabled to the New York "Times," presumably from official sources. These show that the French army is twenty-five per cent below its pre-war strength. Its 684,000 men are used as follows:

Meeting international obligation	128,000
Guarding home territories	351,000
Protecting colonies	205,000

In 1913 French military expenditure was over one-third of the Budget; now it is less than one-sixth.

TESTIMONY FROM GERMANY

OUR editorial correspondent in Europe, Elbert Francis Baldwin, presents in this issue Germany's case as seen from the point of view of two German authorities, one military, the other industrial.

A careful reading of that statement will leave upon the reader, we think, an impression of candor. In that statement there are certain points which we think will bear emphasis.

One is that there are Germans who recognize the French desire for security. One might expect Germans to suggest other means of providing for that security if they do not like the means to which France is resorting. Curiously, however, the only thing that these Germans say concerning it is really to confirm the French feeling that security is something that France must provide for now. Instead of showing any desire to assure France of Germany's spirit of peace and prove that spirit by making good what Germany deliberately destroyed, these Germans point out that Germany has only to bide her time and she will have, not only her own resources, but those of Russia, to count on when another day comes.

Another point worthy of emphasis is the perhaps unconscious testimony these Germans bear to the course of the French in the occupied territory. They, being responsible men, accuse the French of nothing more violent than disarming and expelling the German policemen who were supplied with pistols, rifles, and machine guns, and at the same time admit that, in contrast to the German laborers in the Ruhr, who have heretofore received low wages from German employers in spite of high profits, in the Saar "German laborers are doing well under French superintendence."

A third point worth emphasizing is the calm recognition of the twofold means by which the Germans have made reparations difficult for the French to get—the printing of currency with the resulting inflation, and the sending of immense sums in gold out of the country. The only excuse is that they have kept their own factories going.

In connection with this statement of these two German leaders we call the reader's attention to the report of conditions in Germany as made in Mr. Stephen Child's letter.

WHERE JUSTICE FAILS

OUR system of juries and grand juries, practical and excellent as it is in general, fails to bring results when a considerable portion of a community is arrayed against the law. This is what has happened in Louisiana and in the Herrin murder trials. Many people were bitter partisans on the criminals' side—there is really no question in either case that horrible crimes were committed—and others in the community were terrorized by those who were partisans.

The Grand Jury called upon to indict members of the Ku Klux Klan for the murders at Mer Rouge was inconsistent in that it referred in its findings to "a deplorable crime," yet declared that there was no satisfactory evidence that murder had been committed, and ignored other offenses as to the commission of which positive evidence was placed before the "open hearing" and presumably before the Grand Jury. Thus it is perfectly well known and admitted that bands or single persons acting for the Ku Klux Klan carried out floggings, abductions, and the driving of individuals away from their homes under threats of more serious punishment.

But, although the attempts to indict any one for causing the death, and perhaps the torture, of the two men, Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, have failed and the minor charges of assault and deportation have been ignored, the investigation of criminal activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Morehouse Parish has not been altogether in vain. High praise should be given to Governor Parker, of Louisiana, and to the Attorney-General and his assistants for exposing the almost unbelievable condition of affairs in this vicinity and for having the courage to make a stand for law and order. The evidence at the open hearing formed a startling demonstration of the evil effects of any at-

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MAN'S O'ER-LABOUR'D SENSE REPAIRS ITSELF BY REST

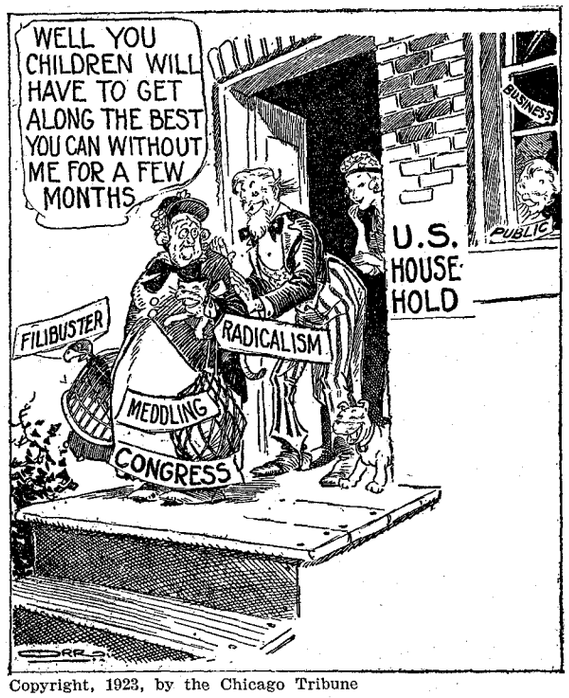
(Cymbeline, Act II, Scene 2)

Darling in the Baltimore American

ARE WE GETTING TO BE A NATION OF COMMON SCOLDS?

From Elizabeth Jean, Woodlawn, Maryland

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



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MOTHER-IN-LAW'S ANNUAL VACATION

From Miss E. S. Marfield, Hubbard Woods, Illinois

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch

FOR BURIED TREASURE TUT'S TOMB CAN'T BEAT OUR CELLAR

From K. W. Dittmer, Columbus, Ohio

James in the St. Louis Star

AN EASY PUTT

From John Fleming, St. Louis, Missouri

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tempt to govern through fear and violence and outside of the law.

ATHLETES WORTH WHILE

HARVARD and Yale have been fortunate these last few years in their athletic heroes. Both at Yale and at Harvard there have been outstanding personalities who have greatly affected the attitude of the two undergraduate bodies towards each other. Malcolm Aldrich, of Yale, who was graduated in 1922, was in some ways almost as much a hero at Harvard as at his own University. Now the "Yale News" has repaid Harvard's feeling for Aldrich by celebrating in a recent editorial the prowess of George Owen, of Harvard.

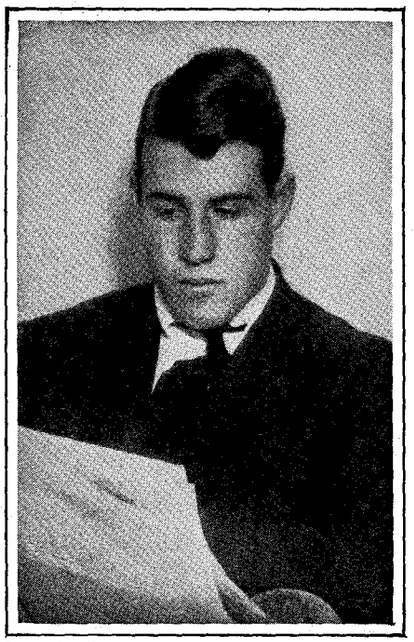
Owen's achievements have been briefly summed up by Grantland Rice in the New York "Tribune." We quote Mr. Rice's words, not only for their succinctness, but also because it is pleasant to find that sporting writers are sometimes interested in something besides beef, brawn, and betting odds:

> Owen has left an all-around average for a long line of coming generations to shoot at. This will be their target:
>
> For three years he was a football, hockey, and baseball star. For three years he has been one of the honor men in his class work. For three years of competition his conduct on the field has been 100 per cent clean.
>
> For those same three years he missed only one Sunday teaching his Sunday-school class just outside of Boston.
>
> The entry who ties that record will have to hit the bull's-eye at 5,000 meters.

Owen will probably finish his athletic career at Harvard this spring at first base. Both his college mates and his opponents will pay tribute to his prowess and his character, whether or not the fortunes of athletic war perch upon the banner of Harvard.

COLLEGE GLEE CLUB CONTESTS

EARLY this month ten college glee clubs engaged in the annual contest in New York. Each club marched onto the stage of Carnegie Hall in turn and sang a song of its own selection. Then each club in a different order appeared and sang the prize song, which this year was Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Farewell to the Forest." Then, in still another order, each club sang one of its own college songs. By the time the audience had heard the tune of the "Hunter's Farewell" for the thirtieth time (the song has three stanzas and they were sung by ten clubs) the capacity of that audience for assimilating the saccharine and the sentimental was tested as fully as any quality of the glee clubs themselves. Apparently the



P. & A. Photos

GEORGE OWEN

judges—Dr. Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Society; Mme. Sembrich, the famous singer; and Mr. Krehbiel, the well-known music critic—found the dose not at all too heavy, for they gave the prize to the club whose interpretation was what in some quarters would be called the "feelingest"—which was proper.

Of all the contests so far, this was announced to be much the closest. Each club was marked on a definite scale according to such qualities as tone production, technique, and interpretation. The prizes went to Dartmouth, Princeton, and Yale.

Many alumni deplore this departure from the days when the kings of song were the bulldog on the bank and the bullfrog in the pool. There are also alumni who yearn for the return of the day when football was played with elbows. Fortunately, undergraduates do not have to live their lives of sport or song according to the dictates of graduates who show themselves to be "old grads" before they are ten years out of college. The improvement in musical taste in American colleges has been characteristic of the past few years, and it is resulting in the transformation of college glee clubs into what their name really denotes, clubs capable of singing glees.

The practice of musical contests is spreading. This year, for example, the University of Wisconsin won the Mid-Western Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest, and was therefore entitled to participate in the older series of contests in New York. This is the first time, we believe, that a college outside of the Eastern group has appeared in the Eastern contest.

Next week we shall print an article about these contests and their spread up and down the scale of ages—up into the alumni, and down among the schoolboys.

TRY THIS ON YOUR DICTIONARY

THE American Classical League has found a graphic way to show the influence of Greek and Latin upon the English language. It prints extracts from the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and Washington's Farewell Address with the words in italics which we owe to Greece and Rome. It suggests that these passages be read aloud, omitting the words in italics for the purpose of seeing how little of the substance is left. Here, for instance, is its extract from the Preamble to our Constitution:

> We the *people* of the *United States*, in *order* to *form* a more *perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote* the *general* welfare and *secure* the blessings of *liberty* to ourselves and our *posterity*, do *ordain* and *establish* this *CONSTITUTION* for the *United States* of *America*.

If these classical words are read and the rest omitted, almost the whole meaning of the text is clear. The classical words strung together read almost like a telegraphic summary of the Preamble.

> Thus: *people United States form perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide common defense, promote general, secure liberty posterity, ordain establish Constitution United States America.*

It might be an interesting task to apply a similar test to some of the State papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and President Harding. How accurately could the average high school student apply the test without recourse to the dictionary?

FRANKNESS IS AN ASSET

THE Anti-Saloon League in New York State has been declared by one Court to be a political organization which under the Corrupt Practices Act is required to make public accounting of its receipts and expenditures. The decision may be taken to a higher court for a final adjudication, but the principle involved is one that can be discussed without affecting in any way the legal problem concerned.

The case which took the Anti-Saloon League into court, it seems clear, would never have arisen if the League had taken the public into its confidence as to its expenditures. The whole tendency of social and philanthropic organi-

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zations at the present time is towards a clear and open accounting. Those that are efficiently organized and managed find it an asset of great value in their effort to build up public confidence and support. Whether or not the Anti-Saloon League is a political organization within the meaning of the law remains to be finally determined. But general experience has already determined the fact that voluntary frankness wins public favor.

We think the Anti-Saloon League has made a mistake in withholding from the public a statement of its expenses and the ends for which its moneys have been used, although we recognize the fact that some give weight to the argument that the opponents of the League would not voluntarily disclose, and could not be compelled to disclose, the source and end of their propaganda funds. That argument has the weight of the argument that fire must be fought with fire—an argument always more convincing to those on the inside than those on the outside.

So far as public benefit would be served, there is no particular reason why the names of individual contributors should be given, and there have been good arguments made against such a practice. The Anti-Saloon League, however, might well publish the total receipts of its organization, together with a certified record of the percentage of these receipts expended in their collection. The best way to assure the public that the League is efficiently managed and that its funds are used for the purpose that they are given for would be to let in the light.

ICE JAMS AND BATTLESHIPS

THOSE who have maintained that the advent of the airplane made the disappearance of the capital ship a thing of the immediate future must have found food for thought in the newspaper accounts of the recent attempt to break the ice jam in the Delaware River. These accounts make it rather clear that the airplane, great though its development has been, is still not quite master of circumstances.

The Delaware River, after its custom, proceeded to fill itself full of ice just below the city of Port Jervis. An appeal was sent to the aviators at Aberdeen, Maryland, and they started out to free the city threatened with inundation. That is, they started out after a delay due to a heavy fog. Facing a forty-five-mile-an-hour wind, they headed for Port Jervis, where careful arrangements had been made to light the vital spots in the ice jam with smoky flares of gasoline and rubber.

As a result of this enterprise one plane made a forced landing at Pottsdam, Pennsylvania, and another returned to Mitchel Field, Long Island, without discharging its explosives. A scout plane which was given the task of piloting the bombers was smashed in attempting to take the air, and the ice jam remained unbroken. Out of seven bombs that were dropped three failed even to hit the river, and the other four made no effective impression upon the jam.

To cite this incident is in no way to belittle the achievements of aviation or to take the part of those who are discouraging the development of military and naval aviation. It merely indicates that perhaps the battleship has not yet had its day.

P. & A. Photos

TRYING TO BREAK UP AN ICE JAM IN THE DELAWARE RIVER BY BOMBING IT FROM AN AIRPLANE—THE EFFECT OF EXPLODING A GIANT BOMB

THE REAL EASTER MIRACLE

IF some survivor of the ancient world after a sleep of two thousand years should find himself to-day in America or Europe, he would note one universal custom totally unfamiliar to him—a regularly recurring holiday. On one day in every seven he would find most of the factories and shops closed, the streets most crowded on other days with people and vehicles now deserted, and the common activities of daily work generally suspended. In some regions and among some people he would find the holiday observed in a manner different from that prevailing in other regions and among other people; but in some manner he would find it observed everywhere.

He would also observe that everywhere certain buildings ordinarily closed were on that day open. In these buildings—some called cathedrals, some churches, some chapels, some meeting-houses—he would find people gathered for at least part of the day. And, in spite of the wide variation in mode of observance, he would find all these people paying homage to one man.

On inquiry, this survivor of the ancient world would learn that for centuries virtually the whole civilized world had observed this custom in reverence for this same man. More than that, he would be told that even those who never went into these buildings, or observed the day in worship, recognized the universal influence of this man's life, for from that life they reckoned the very passage of the years.

If he should ask what manner of man this was, he would receive varying and in many respects contradictory replies. To some of his questions, however, virtually all the answers would agree. Was he a king, or great commander, or leader? He held no office. Was he a writer? He did not leave behind him a single written word. Was he some world figure with a long and spectacular career? Almost all that is known of him is limited to the events of probably not much more than eighteen consecutive months. Was he a distinguished personage of wealth or power who gained the respect of his contemporaries? Outside of the little country in which he lived he was unknown in his lifetime, and even within his own coun-

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try so far as he was known he was looked down upon by most of the influential and respected. Among his contemporaries was a man of the city of Tarsus who was named Saul, later called Paul. How this obscure man and his brief career must have appeared to the well-to-do, influential, well-educated, and strongly religious Saul of Tarsus has been briefly sketched as follows: [1]

> A child, a boy, born out of wedlock, and with the stamp of a bastard on him, has appeared in Palestine. He has claimed to be the Messiah, the hope of the glory of Israel. He has gathered about him a ragged regiment of the unkempt, the ignorant, and the vicious—publicans, harlots, drunkards; in all the nation no learned man, no man of influence, to do him reverence. He has claimed to heal men's diseases and to feed their hunger. He has appealed to their prejudices and their passions, and so has increased the horde that followed him. He has had no word of condemnation for the openly vicious; he has never denounced drunkenness or the extortions of the tax-gatherer. But he has found no satire too keen and no invective too bitter for the Church and its honored and orthodox leaders. . . . He has called them a generation of serpents; he has told them they cannot escape the damnation of hell. He has not only denounced the lawmakers, he has broken the law again and again. He has set the Sabbath at naught, and told men to carry their bundles on the Sabbath. . . . He has discarded the sacrificial system, venerable with centuries of use, and blasphemously assumed to forgive men their sins without that sacrifice by which and through which forgiveness can alone be won from a just Jehovah. . . . The nation has condemned him; Jehovah has condemned him. God puts the stamp of approval on men by their prosperity and victory; he puts the stamp of disapproval on men by their suffering and defeat; and this man has suffered the most galling and ignominious defeat. The law declares that "he that is hanged is accursed of God," and this man has been crucified, and thereby thrice accursed; the curse of God as well as the condemnation of the nation is upon him. . . . His death should have put an end to this strange superstition.

With the death of this obscure man as a malefactor outside the walls of a small provincial city his life seemed surely ended. But, so far from being the end, his death marked a beginning. From that time onward he has been a master of men—the Master of men. He has been conveying to generation after generation an unprecedented kind of energy. He has become the central figure in all the world history, and is to be reckoned with to-day, not as a far-off influence, but as a living force.

And wherever the force of his presence in men's lives has gone there has appeared life—and freedom—and power.

In his train are the builders of hospitals and free schools. Where he has found a dwelling for his spirit he has set men to cure the diseased, to give knowledge to the ignorant, to restore the degraded. It is he that has given mankind free government. It is he that has inspired men to overcome the powers of nature and harness them. He has given life, and given it abundantly.

Miracles? Was there ever such a miracle as this?

In the effort to explain it there have been propounded innumerable theories and doctrines; but the fact itself is indisputable.

This is the significance of Easter. It is not merely, not even chiefly, a message of the survival of bodily death; for belief in that, hope for that, has pervaded the minds of men from time immemorial; it is a message of access to a transforming life. It is this that has turned the world upside down. It is this that has made humility and sacrifice more potent than pride and self-assertion, and has made those that are greatest the servants of all. It is this that has lifted the Golden Age out of its place in the past and transported it to the future.

THE RIGHT TO COAL

DURING the past winter people of this country have felt for the second time within five years the hardship of a shortage of coal. There is probably not a person in whose hands a copy of this issue of The Outlook comes who has not felt some inconvenience, and very few who have not felt some hardship, as a result of this shortage. In the aggregate the cost of this fuel famine not only in dollars and cents but also in suffering and loss of health and life is beyond computation.

All this has come upon a people who possess a land rich in coal deposits, are supplied with more developed coal mines than they actually need, and are served by the most comprehensive railway system in the world. Could any situation be imagined more absurd? Is there any other explanation for it than the stupidity of the human mind, or the perversity of the human will, or the inertia of human habits?

At present there is a body of men, the United States Coal Commission, appointed by the President, working at the problem that this preposterous state of affairs has presented to the country. We have no intention of anticipating the conclusions of that Commission. We have no thought of forming, or of asking our readers to form, an opinion concerning the best way of getting the ample supply of coal to the people who need it. But we do believe most definitely that the public must inform itself concerning the issues involved, understand what plans are advocated, and become prepared for an intelligent understanding of the report of the Commission when it is issued.

As a contribution to that end we print in this number two articles on the proposal to transfer the virtual ownership of all coal mines and ultimately all coal deposits from private hands to the public.

The idea that a well-distributed coal supply can be secured by nationalizing all coal-mining properties is one that has appealed to many minds in many places. It is not new, and in one sense it is not revolutionary. It seems to be a natural adaptation of the principle of eminent domain. It has been proposed as a policy not only in this country but in England.

The most recent proposal for nationalizing coal-mining properties has been presented by what is known as the Nationalization Research Committee of the United Mine Workers. In this issue a member of that Committee gives his interpretation of that plan.

It should be clearly understood that this is not a proposal of the United Mine Workers as a union, but only of certain members of that union who have been appointed as a committee to study the question. In 1921 the International Biennial Convention of the United Mine Workers created that Committee to study the question and to submit a plan. Instead of waiting to submit their plan to the next Convention of the Miners' Union this Committee made it public by presenting it at a gathering composed of people some of whom were mine workers and some of whom were, as Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' organ, calls "parlor coal miners." We may add that the plan which Mr. Golden defends includes the statement that "the conditions of nationalization are a 100 per cent union and a political labor party."

Side by side with Mr. Golden's article we print an article by John Spargo. Until the Socialist party took its radical turn and showed itself un-American if not anti-American in spirit and ideals, Mr. Spargo was a Socialist in good party standing. He has been for many years the most persuasive and among the most thoroughly informed writers on Socialism in America, or for that matter in the world. It is particularly significant, therefore, that he takes issue fundamentally with the Mine Workers' Committee's plan for nationalization.

We believe that these two articles will

[1] From "The Life and Letters of Paul," by Lyman Abbott.

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help all who read them to understand at least one of the issues raised by the present inability of the people to get access to their abundant deposits of coal.

Next week we shall print in whole or in part several letters which have come to us concerning this acute and pressing coal problem. Among those who have written to us on this subject in response to our inquiry are leaders of public opinion who understand the point of view of industrial management, organized labor, and the consumer.

WHERE EXPERTS DISAGREE

AMONG the bills that died at the close of the last Congress was one which concerned Sequoia Park, in southern California. A contest developed over this bill, not between those who care more for commercial use of public-owned territory than for National Parks and those who want to preserve and improve the Parks, but between one group of strong advocates of beautiful National Parks and another group of equally strong advocates. Moreover, the dispute has been upon questions of fact rather than of principle—so much so and with such flat contradiction between supposed experts that this question seems to call for a Fact-Finding Commission almost as much as the coal question. The matter will certainly come up before the next Congress, and precise knowledge of actual facts should precede the framing of any legislation.

The Barbour Bill excluded from the Sequoia Park one section now included and included a section not now part of the Park. The dispute has waged largely on the question as to whether this transfer of one section to the Forest Service and the acquisition of the other area in its place would be a loss or a gain to the National Park System. Now note what extreme and irreconcilable views exist:

Dr. Willard G. Van Name, of New York City, the chief opponent of the bill, says of the section that was to be excluded that the bill "turns over the half containing the larger part of the fine forest to the United States Forest Service, a bureau conducted entirely for commercial and utilitarian purposes, which can legally, and may be expected to, sell the greater portion of the trees for lumber." On the other hand, the proponents of the bill declare of this section that it is primarily one of economic resources, has villages and extensive logging operations, and is suitable for economic development, while its groves of big trees would be well cared for by the Forest Service.

Next, compare the opposed statements as to the new section proposed to be included. Dr. Van Name speaks of it as "a large area of high, barren, rocky, inaccessible land." An officer of the National Parks Association, which with many other associations favored the bill, has said: "I know this 'barren and inaccessible' added region in its supreme magnificence. I have traveled its gorgeous valleys, camped in its splendid forests, fished its roaring rivers, ascended its snow-crowned heights. I have been especially interested in its marvelous forests."

So of other disputed points, such as the number and size of sequoias and other big trees to be gained or lost. A common citizen finds flat contradiction all along the line.

Behind this controversy lies a fundamental difference of attitude which colors the facts to the disputants' eyes. There have been a number of sincere, public-spirited men—the late Enos Mills was one, Dr. Van Name seems to be another—who think that the Parks are being managed for the benefit of the rich and the hotel and sight-seeing concessionaires. This idea so obsesses this type of enthusiasts that they can see nothing but crookedness or greed in the Forest Service and in the National Park management. An open-minded study of actual conditions would show them that this is not merely unfair but preposterous. An extreme instance is seen in Dr. Van Name's circular, when he says:

> The bill puts a serious question squarely before the public. Are the National Parks to preserve their wonderful and unique scenic and scientific features permanently, or are they only keeping them until parties appear with the political influence, money, or cleverness to take them away from the public and exploit them for their own private advantages?

As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest evidence to support such aspersions on the Forest Service and the National Park authorities. As to the first, it is their duty to make trees grow and to preserve the forest—their work looks at trees as to some extent crops rather than as nature's cathedrals. But the Forest Service has at heart also the beauty of forests and parks and their use for recreation. Thus the Acting Forester, in an article in the "New Republic," denies emphatically that the area sought to be added to the Sequoia Park is suited only for a rich man's park. He says:

> For many years this area has been a favorite with campers and tourists who enjoy wild and rugged country. Many traverse and enjoy it afoot, carrying on their backs the limited requirements for camp use. Many have found that one unassuming burro and their own sturdy legs furnish ample transportation. Simplicity has been the keynote of past use, and there is no reason why a change in the status of the land should remove it from the enjoyment of the man of modest means.

As to the National Park Service, it has fought continuously against attempts by capitalists to injure the parks (notably so in the last Congress) and has held firmly to the policy so strongly supported by the National Parks Association, which would admit none but scenic masterpieces to the National Parks System and would hold them free from industrial invasion.

In this it is fully alive to the view that the National Parks belong to the people and that the man with the family car has rights that must be considered as well as the well-to-do tourist, who yet also must have comfort and facilities.

The principles governing the care and use of our National Parks and Forests are really not seriously in dispute; the facts are. In this Sequoia Park question the new Congress might perhaps wisely and sensibly include all the old and new areas proposed, for the Forest Service declares that it never made it a condition that the three southern Sequoia townships should be turned over to it to secure the ceding of the new sections. At all events, Congress should carefully sift facts from assertions before taking any action whatever.

SLANG

AN interesting article in the New York "Herald" by Mr. Arthur Maurice, the literary editor of that journal, raises again the controversy which has raged from time to time about the use of slang. Some purists deplore it. Some philologists regard its currency as the best evidence of the vitality of human speech. It is perfectly true that what is slang in one generation often becomes the current and accepted coin of good language in another. The word *slang* itself was originally a vulgar colloquialism. Slang may be both jocular and serious. The words *rogue* and *bully*, now universally used by the most delicate and sensitive, were originally thieves' slang, and there is still in common use in the underworld a language of slang which is almost a complete dialect and is difficult for the uninitiated to understand. Whatever doubt there may be about the originality of the contribution which the American people have made to the fine arts, there

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is no doubt whatever that they have had a special genius for the creation of slang. "It is generally admitted," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "that in the United States the currency of slang is wider, and its vocabulary more extensive, than in other English-speaking countries."

This proud claim is substantiated by Mr. Maurice in the "Herald" article to which we have referred. The article is a review of a recently published "Glossary of French Slang," and in it Mr. Maurice tells the following amusing story:

> There have been occasions when slang has been used for a purpose other than mere quick and easy communication of an idea. On the lecture platform Francis Wilson used to tell the following story as being, in his estimation, one of the two best stories that the war had produced. One day in the winter of 1917 M. and S., two Americans of the C. R. B., the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the North of France, found themselves in adjoining chairs in the barber shop of the Palace Hotel in Brussels. Present were several German officers who understood English perfectly, having been trained for *der Tag* by experience in business houses in England. M. had just been informed of an attempt that had been made on the life of President Wilson by a German in the United States. There were highly important reasons why he should immediately convey the information to S., who had that moment returned from the provinces, and convey it in such a way that it would not be understood by any one but S. So into American baseball slang the message was coded, and the dialogue, which threw the listening Germans into a wild state of amazement and consternation, ran substantially as follows:
>
> "Nix on any of these spangled delicatessens getting wise, but if there were any wully extrees in this burg they'd be scare heading about a Heinie who has just tried to put over a Czolgosz on the main squeeze." "I getcher, Steve, what's the next call for dinner in the dining-car?" "You can search me. But I think it's all to the merry." "Say, how long will these ivories keep on trying to steal second with the bases full?" "What do you expect from bush league beans? The skids for them. But tell me. Am I taking too long a lead off first?" "Attaboy! These gazabos will never tumble to the line in a thousand years." Thus in Belgium was the purity of the language preserved by the C. R. B.

It might be entertaining for some of the high school classes who pay The Outlook the compliment of reading it in connection with their work in English to translate this conversation of the two American Relief officers into professorial English, and see what the result would be.

The Outlook does not wish to pose as a defender of slang in its most vulgar aspects, but it might as well confess that the foregoing striking example of American slang was read aloud in one of its weekly editorial conferences with much amusement and a good deal of satisfaction and approval. Of this much we are sure, the artificial and strained attempt to be dignified and literary often makes books and articles which might be vital and interesting dull and unreadable.

(C) Underwood

PRESIDENT HARDING ON THE GOLF LINKS AT PALM BEACH

THE PRESIDENT TAKES A VACATION

THE President takes a vacation. His departure is recorded by moving-picture photographers. The readers of Sunday newspapers (and The Outlook) are given a chance to behold and criticise his stance and his swing when he attempts to play a game of golf. The ubiquitous photographers follow him to the door of the church and set up their machines on the threshold of his prayers.

If any man needs a real vacation, it is the President of the United States. He works, not only under the pitiless publicity of the moment, but under the constant thought that his every act and every word may be dug out of its context and forged into a weapon against his political future and his reputation. Phrases and sentences which seem harmless enough at the time they are uttered are sometimes revived and become the slogans of a political campaign.

If a President could confine his attention to the larger issues and policies, his task would be big enough in all conscience, but he is pestered with problems of a type from which the heads of large industrial operations are free. The job hunters are always with him. Not all Presidents have the recreative mind of Theodore Roosevelt, who knew how to turn even this pestilence to account. Once, if we remember rightly, Mr. Roosevelt was asked how he could have acquired his amazing palæontological knowledge. "I owe that," he replied, "to the fourth-class postmasters of America. When they became too annoying, I used to retire and study palæontology."

The strain on the President is something much more than a problem of the individual man who happens to hold this high office. It is a problem which concerns the whole Nation, for it affects the efficiency and statesmanship of our Government.

The strength of the President must be conserved. The need of conserving it is one of the reasons for checking the tendency towards centralizing the authority in the Federal Government. The need of saving it could be used as an excellent argument for giving to the Vice-President an actively executive function in our Government parallel to that of the vice-president in some industrial concerns. But, more pertinent to

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the present moment and the present possibility for action, it should be used as an argument for giving the President a thoroughgoing vacation. The plan for achieving this end should of course include a Constitutional amendment to the effect that any one approaching the President during his vacation with political intent shall be taken out and hanged to the nearest motion-picture camera tripod until his political ambitions shall be dead within him.

WHAT GERMANY IS DOING

WORK in regard to an International Civic Documentation organization in which I am interested has called me to the headquarters in Brussels for a part of the past three summers. There has been time, however, for visits of two weeks or more each in company with housing and town planning experts into Holland, France, England, Germany, and Italy. I am therefore quite well acquainted with recent conditions in all these countries.

The visit to Germany was in September, 1921, and fully confirms the statements you quote of Professor Morize in the "Harvard Crimson." Our visit included the cities of Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Essen. We made the journey through these districts in automobiles, and therefore saw a considerable amount of the countryside that would not have been possible traveling by train. Our principal purpose was to study housing and town planning conditions, and we found an enormous activity, not only in these two lines, but in every sort of improvement—new railway bridges, new railway terminal facilities, and civic improvements. They were then building a new Garden City of 3,000 homes for railway employees near Cologne, a very attractive community, thoroughly up to date, and with all modern improvements. I was told, on what I believe to be a reliable authority, that there were at that time on the pay-rolls of the German railways, which are, as you know, Government-owned, 600,000 more men than there were before the war, and that there were not in all Germany 50,000 idle men. Every one in our party was immensely impressed with the very large construction activity that was going on. Whereas in Belgium and of course in France they were doing all they could within the limit of their cramped financial conditions, no thought of financial conditions seems to be troubling German officials. A prominent German of Cologne, one of the party who conducted us about, when questioned in regard to this activity by one of our party, a representative of the well-known Brussels paper "Le Soir," answered very frankly: "*Nous ne nous inquietons pas de l'avenir; nous dépensons, nous faisons des dettes! Que nous importe!*" My translation of this would be: "We are not troubling ourselves about the future; we are spending money, we are piling up debts! What do we care!" To another member of our party, one of the City Council of Brussels, when a similar question was put, came the following reply: "We have about two hundred billion marks of debts [September, 1921]. Why should we not add thereto another hundred billion marks, especially when it is a question of dwellings and public improvements? *The allies will not be able to take these away from us.*" And this was the apparent sentiment all through the part of Germany that we visited, accompanied by an almost feverish desire to make at that time, while the opportunity was good, all possible internal improvements—of course very evidently to meet better business conditions that might come later.

Is it not a very fair question to ask whether or not this enormous expenditure on the part of German officials for internal improvements is not one reason at least why they have no money to devote to reparations?

With these facts well known to me, how glad I am to note your support of France and how good it is to read in "The Last Knoll Paper:" "The best thing that could happen to Germany would be to find herself held in an irresistible grip and compelled to do all that she can to repair the evil she has done to her neighbor."

Good for Dr. Abbott, and good for you for publishing it right now when it is needed! As for Mr. Whelpley's statement that "these very conditions urge France on to the carrying out of her plan, the lure of which is a greater France, a France restored to a position of dominance in the affairs of Europe," my answer is that, having talked with many in France during the past three summers, I believe this to be a most outrageous misstatement of French policy. See also recent statements by M. Poincaré. France has no such imperialistic motives. She is merely proceeding strictly in accordance with her rights under the Versailles Treaty, to do what Dr. Abbott said was the best thing that could happen to Germany—hold her in an "irresistible grip" and compel her to do everything possible to repair the evil she has done.

More power to France's elbow and more sympathy and support for her! Such good editorials as your recent ones will help, and I, for one, am very grateful.

STEPHEN CHILD.

Washington, D. C.

WHAT GERMANS THINK OF THE GERMAN SITUATION

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

TWO Germans have been telling me about the German situation as they see it. One of them is a high military authority; the other occupies a corresponding rank among the captains of industry"—he is the head of one of the principal trusts of the Lower Rhine.

"In considering French pressure on the Ruhr region you should note Germany's mineral production as a whole," they say. "The amount in the Saar Valley can no longer be reckoned with, as that region, for the next eleven years, anyway, has been separated from Germany by the Versailles Treaty. The Upper Silesian region contained about half the whole potential supply, but half of this is now alienated to Poland. Of the remaining deposits, that of the Ruhr is by far the most considerable, not only in quantity, but also in quality; it lends itself better to coking, and this is of prime importance to the steel industry.

"Proceeding from resources to production, our Ruhr region has shown a far higher rate than has any other. Before the war it produced twice as much as did Upper Silesia, four times as much as the Saar, and more than eight times as much each as the productions from Lower Silesia, Saxony, and the Aix-la-Chapelle area. The normal Ruhr production is nearly 100,000,000 tons of coal a year. There are very many coke furnaces.

"Germany had a surplus of coal before the war, yet actually imported it. Why? Because most of our coal beds are along our east and west borders. On the Baltic and North Sea shores English coal, deliverable by waterway, was actually cheaper than was the German product. In this connection an additional interesting fact has been the import of much raw brown coal (lignite) from Bohemia to our south, for our own brown coal resources are also on our east and west borders; the hills about this city of Cologne, for instance, have lignite

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deposits. Although the heat value of brown is only about one-third that of hard coal, it is widely used throughout Germany, increasingly so indeed, in order to save the more precious hard coal.

"The fact that the coal deposits have been near our frontiers has made exportation easy. Our coal has gone to Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Following the war, however, the chief item was the forced export to Entente countries. This, and the loss of coal from the Saar and from half of Upper Silesia, caused a coal famine throughout Germany. The country was rationed to two-thirds of its need. Nor was the consequent suffering alleviated by the understanding that, in case the full amount to be supplied under the Versailles Treaty could not be furnished, the Ruhr region would be occupied.

"You may say that a direct way to improve our conditions would have been to increase our coal production, and you are right. But, aside from the labor situation, it was hard to get proper machinery; its production was also prevented by the coal famine. Despite this, the 'coal barons' were able to open up and recondition mineral deposits impossible of profitable working before the war. Even when the exchange rate improves and gets towards normal, these deposits, we anticipate, will still be able to produce.

"So much for coal. With regard to our manufacturing industry in general, two facts have been of influence. The first was the lack of raw materials. For those formerly obtained from your own and other foreign countries we made experiments during the war to find substitutes. In not a few cases we were successful, so that some materials once imported are no longer necessary. Our industry is thus proportionately independent.

"The second fact affecting our industry in general is of course the inflation of the currency. As you say, it certainly gave an opportunity to the great industrialists to make huge profits. The currency-printing press, going strong, benefited them, we admit, rather than the people at large.

"In this connection, the industrialists, it is reported, we hear, have sent sums up to, say, five billion gold marks out of the country. Large sums have of course been sent out, but they, you will understand, by no means all represent hoarding. The great industrialists must ever keep immense balances abroad for the purchase of the raw materials still necessary in their large undertakings.

"While to-day the profits, once sufficient to run factories well, leaving a goodly surplus for expansion and for the pocketbook, are hardly enough to keep those factories going, German capital is far better able to stand the strain of foreign occupation than immediately after the war.

"How about labor? It has been protected and benefited both by the humanitarian laws of our Government and by their spontaneous supplementing through individual employers. Despite this, labor in general has been hampered by low wages and insufficient housing accommodation; it has also protested against long hours.

"Labor as a whole speaks in a far more powerful voice than it did before the armistice of November, 1918. Labor is no longer exploited as alleged before the war—certainly it is no more a mere pawn in the game, if it ever was. Instead, it has become our master. Why, we had to stop the war because of it. It was at the bottom of the revolution of November 9, 1918. In the ultimate analysis, then, the Kaiser really fled because of it. Hence labor now possesses hitherto unknown power. In general (to his credit be it said), the laborer has used that power to improve his conditions rather than to unsettle the Government. Before the war Germany was apparently run to benefit monarchists and bureaucrats; it is now being run to benefit industry as a whole, whether working with head or hand. Our practically bloodless revolution was the real thing, after all. November 9, 1918, was a decisive day in our economic history, just as November 11, 1918, was a decisive day in our political history.

"As a result of French pressure on the Ruhr, we are threatened with a crisis of unemployment in the mines and factories. In the first there are over half a million miners; in the second, there are some fifty thousand employees in the Krupp works alone. The Krupps manufacture finished steel articles. Already the slowing-down process has begun. The manufacture is being held up, yet the firm expects to keep the men as long as possible in working to improve the plant. This is fine as far as it goes, but it cannot go on indefinitely. Doubtless the Krupp workmen will be more loyal and law-abiding than any others, for their employers have won the favor of the employees, more than have any others, by housing, hostel, playground, and library privileges and by other social and economic activities affecting the common welfare. Yet, even so, perhaps a quarter of these employees—probably a quarter, anyway, throughout the Ruhr region—are imbued with Communistic ideas. Now among Communists the sentiment of nationality is not strong. One of them said to us the other day, tapping his stomach, '*My* country is here!'

"These workmen in particular will be influenced to labor for the Frenchman, we suppose. He arrives, bearing gifts as well as a gun, for he promises good wages and steady work. As to management of that work he points to the Saar, where German laborers are doing well under French superintendence; if so there, why not here? Nor does he forget to add that the Ruhr 'coal barons' and steel makers could have paid higher wages, sent less money abroad, and kept more in Germany to universal benefit Not only the eighty thousand Poles and any other foreign workers listen attentively to the Frenchman, the German Communists and extremists also listen

"In reply, our German employers concede that they formerly paid low wages, because no higher were then possible. They do not deny that they have profited, though not to the degree reported, and they also show the disposition of profits as stated above. They emphatically deny the French Government's ability to carry out its promises; first, because it is short of funds, and, second, because of French economic inefficiency in operating the highly organized plants in Alsace and Lorraine taken over from Germany.

"A more striking proof is revealed in a survey of French efficiency in the Ruhr during the five weeks of the occupation.

"For instance, in the mines production has been reduced by half. The iron and steel industries have also begun to restrict their production in like measure.

"As to export, half a dozen trains a day, carrying perhaps five thousand tons of coal and coke altogether, leave for France and Belgium, and a few boats by river for Alsace with half that amount; this in contrast with a former record of over fifty trains a day and many boats

"Of the nearly eight hundred miles of railway in the Ruhr region, only a quarter are in use. Of the former twelve hundred trains a day in that region there are now not over seventy. Other communications are assured only by intermittent tramway service. Motor traffic has practically ceased, for at any moment along the route French officials are likely to requisition the machines; a friend of ours had three taken away from him yesterday.

"Traffic restriction has had a bad effect on food transportation. Prices have doubled. The Ruhr will face famine.

"As to law and order, several hundred of our functionaries have been expelled, their wives and families being ordered to follow in four days. Our *Schutzpolizei*, the '*Schupo*' or so-called 'Green Police' (from their forest-green uniform) have been ordered by the invaders to salute French officers. Of all French arrogance, this command is the stupidest. True, in the British, Belgian, and French regularly recognized occupied regions our police must salute foreign officers. We recognize the legality of the occupation of those regions. We indignantly do not recognize the legality of the Ruhr occupation, and the entire body of policemen who have patriotically refused to salute French officers have been disarmed and expelled. The '*Schupo*' carry a pistol apiece, a rifle for every three men, and have a machine gun for every hundred men. You see, we have not yet come to the English and American ideal of a policeman's 'billy;' a considerable arming of our police has appeared necessary, though

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we have been sharply criticised by English and Americans for it. You must, however, see some justice for it in our mining regions, as in your own.

"What lies behind the present French and Belgian action? we ask you; and you reply, 'The sincere desire to get reparations,' and you add, 'The present pressure seems to most of them the only way.'

"But, let us tell you, they want something more than reparations. You know that. They want security, first, last, and all the time, no matter whether they get any reparations or not. Why, they are afraid even of a disarmed German giant!

"How shall security be obtained? One way would seem to be to destroy German capital and labor alike. As the British promptly prophesied and as history has already shown, the present French pressure on the Ruhr cannot produce reparations except at a cost very much greater than the sum of those reparations. Then the French must have something else in mind. They are intelligent. They know that they cannot get reparations by making it impossible for Germany to pay. Hence their real reason is revealed. They want security, and to get it they would let reparations go. They would destroy our prosperity. At the recent Paris Conference M. Poincaré let the cat out of the bag when he objected to the British plan of reparations because it would make Germany's rapid recovery possible!

"In addition, France and Belgium hope, we feel sure, to detach the Rhineland from Germany—at all events, so much of the Rhineland as is on the left bank of the river—and to keep it under their military guard.

"Some things which have already occurred in the Ruhr indicate that the French, at least, want to push matters so as to goad Germany into a declaration of war. But, in the long run, this might not bring about security. Is there any other country except Belgium to support France? There is one to support us—Russia, with her vast potential resources.

"At the present time, however, what has Germany to show in the shape of armed strength? The fact that there have been no more disturbances in the Ruhr than there have been indicates how thoroughly disarmed we are. Were we not, there would have been the rush of a nation to defend the Ruhr when the French came in. That there has not been that rush is sufficient proof of disarmament. So far as we know, the only arms in Germany are those belonging to our army of 100,000 men, authorized by the Versailles Treaty, and to the *Schutzpolizei*, with its total for all Germany of 150,000 men. Even if there should be some more guns here and there, where is their ammunition? As to our plants for the manufacture of military materials, munitions, etc., Articles 169 and 204 of the Versailles Treaty have been fulfilled by the Interallied Commissions of Control: they have destroyed all such plants. To us these treaty provisions have their comical side, for our Government has thus been 'forced' to subsidize its own industry for transforming its war plants into peace plants; to maintain its competitive position in the world's markets it would have had to do this, anyway.

"In our opinion, present action violates the Versailles Treaty. In French and Belgian opinion, it does not so violate it because of the word 'respective,' giving the right to any one of the Allies to act alone. Be this as it may, the practical result of destroying our productive power to get the reparations due has already shown to the hard-headed British, and ought to show to you, how undesirable it is to approve the present action."

Cologne, February 20, 1923.

PINCHOT AS STATE FORESTER

BY WILLIAM A. McGARRY

AMERICA'S greatest forests are to be reproduced on the now barren hills of Pennsylvania, once thickly covered with pine, hemlock, and a dozen other varieties of hardwoods. Already the reclamation projects launched by the State, the Federal Government, and large private corporations such as railways, water supply, gas, coal, and steel companies have brought under care approximately six million acres of lands that in former years supported heavy stands of timber, and within the next few years it is more than probable that that acreage will have been doubled through projects which are now partly started or in the making.

All of that will be possible through the fact that on January 16, 1923, Gifford Pinchot, famed throughout the country for his work in forest conservation under the late Theodore Roosevelt, took office as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Before he resigned to run for the office of Governor Mr. Pinchot held office under former Governor Sproul as the

TWO THOUSAND BOOK-LOVERS

THE OUTLOOK has from time to time asked its subscribers to give their views on a number of things. We have offered prizes for the best letters on homes, neighbors, athletics, crucial moments, the World War, advertising, The Outlook itself, and last, but not least, books. Apparently in this mixed assemblage of interests the thing which has excited our readers most of all is books. In response to our last prize offer more than two thousand subscribers have felt the need of putting their views on this subject on paper and sending them along to The Outlook.

It is not an easy task to read two thousand letters and pick out the few to which awards can be given. It is particularly hard this time, for most of these letters, on preliminary examination, seem to bear evidence of the deep and thoughtful interest of their writers.

Some time before long we will publish our conclusions concerning this remarkable collection of letters. Will all those who entered this contest and are momentarily awaiting receipt of the first prize please have patience?

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(C) C. C. Heye

GOVERNOR PINCHOT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, WELCOMES HIS CONSTITUENTS

State Forester of Pennsylvania. In that post he was hampered by the general lack of information concerning the forests, by a consequent shortage of funds, and by the fact that his independent political affiliations made it difficult for him to get funds from the Legislature. But what he accomplished in the face of those obstacles is a sure indication of what he may be expected to do now that he has become the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania.

The first session of the Legislature assembled during Mr. Pinchot's term of office was in the year 1919. A plea was made for a large appropriation, purely as a business matter. But after he had produced all available statistics to show the business value of utilizing the waste lands in reforestation, the Legislature granted him an appropriation of $91,000 to run his Department and to extend the forests of the State over a period of two years. Obviously little could be done with that amount.

Two years later, however, the Forester had so thoroughly convinced the people of Pennsylvania of the urgent necessity for reforestation that an appropriation of $1,000,000 was made. It was the largest amount ever given by any commonwealth for forestry. At that, it was considerably below the sum asked by Mr. Pinchot, who was particularly anxious to get funds for the purchase by the State of some five million acres of land laid waste by the expensive lumbering methods of earlier days. With the sum, however, the Forestry Department succeeded in putting into effect a system as elaborate as any in the country for the protection of existing forests and for the promulgation of new ones.

At the present time, as the nucleus of the huge State forest that it is hoped will spring up some day, the State of Pennsylvania has 1,100,000 acres of land. That has been acquired in odd lots over a period of twenty-two years. In spite of the fact that much of it contains relatively new growth, the Forestry Department has been able to show a fair return on the total investment, which is approximately $5,000,000. Every year the income has increased. The rate of increase is such that, according to the new Governor, if Pennsylvania buys up the remaining five million acres of desert and applies to its care the methods now in use by the Department the State will have an income of more than $50,000,000 a year at the expiration of fifty years from its forests alone. Long before that time the income will have reached the point where forestry will be more than self-supporting.

The figures on which that estimate is based have been analyzed by accountants for all the big corporations. They explain better than anything else why those corporations have taken up forest conservation work. Back of the estimates Mr. Pinchot built up practical demonstrations. In effect, the State of Pennsylvania went into the business of timber products under his direction, and it is getting more business every year. His first step as Forester was to stop the wasteful burning of rubbish in forest areas. Experts were sent out to look over fallen timber, and all the available material for the manufacture of staves, shingles, railway ties, telephone poles, clothespins, and innumerable other small wood products was salvaged. The corporations were given access to the figures, and became convinced.

An even more direct demonstration of the need of reforestation has been given in Pennsylvania during the last half of 1922. The rainfall in nearly every section of the State fell far below the average. It was necessary to transport water over long distances for such vital uses as locomotives. Mines were closed in a few instances because of a shortage of water. For years all the leaders in forest conservation have been preaching the water value of the trees, until it has become generally known that streams and wells in heavily forested areas rarely run dry, even in long periods of drought. Not only the water-supply companies felt the need. The shortage drove home to all consumers the urgent necessity for reforestation.

Even without that lesson the work being done by corporations as a result of the demonstrations given by the State Forestry Department was in some respects more important than the efforts of the Commonwealth itself. Practical foresters agree that replanting large areas of cut-over or burned-over lands is impracticable, because of its cost. Wherever trees have been left standing the forests replant themselves. All that is necessary is to provide protection from fire, and as far as possible from other destructive agencies, as, for instance, the chestnut blight. In Pennsylvania the Forestry Department is clearing out all the chestnut trees killed by the blight and cutting the few that escaped. Huge quantities of timber have been salvaged in that way.

Nevertheless it is realized that some replanting by artificial means is neces-

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sary. Therefore the Forestry Department has established nurseries for seedlings at a dozen or more of the various State institutions where there is land to spare, and Pennsylvania to-day has millions of trees of all suitable varieties which may be obtained at nominal cost by any individual or organization wishing to replant.

A dozen big public utilities in Pennsylvania now employ foresters to look after their timber lands or the cut-over and burned-over areas in which they are growing new stands of timber. The Scranton Gas and Water Company has planted nearly a million trees furnished by the State. About two years ago it discovered that the denuded mountains surrounding the coal city no longer held the huge supplies of water found there in former years. Erosion followed deforestation. Another corporation recently completed the planting of seedlings over a total of ten thousand acres. All the railways are doing some planting, particularly those like the Pennsylvania System, which maintain their own water supplies over the greater length of their lines.

Paid fire fighting is expensive, but even with its shortage of funds the State has worked out a programme in that line also. The State has two thousand local fire wardens, who direct the prevention of fire and the work of fighting it after it is started. It has 175 buildings on State Forests, with approximately 2,000 miles of forest boundaries surveyed, cleared, and marked; more than 4,000 miles of roads, trails, and fire lines; 16 steel fire lookout towers and public recreation grounds within the borders of its woods.

The direct benefit is large, but it does not begin to compare with the indirect results, which are indicated by the timber history of the State. In 1899 Pennsylvania had an output of 2,300,000,000 board feet of lumber. By 1919 it had dropped to 500,000,000 board feet. At present it is estimated by Governor Pinchot that Pennsylvania pays $30,000,000 a year in freight bills alone on the lumber imported for her mines, public utilities, and building needs.

"The purchase of additional State Forests will be an investment both sound and profitable," says the Governor. "It will not only pay dividends in the ordinary sense in returns upon the capital invested, but it will be a powerful means of securing to our people the supplies of timber without which, under our form of civilization, there can be no assured prosperity. Nor can we overlook their value for conserving the health of our people, regulating the flowing of our streams, and for outdoor recreation."

A Committee on the Restoration of Pennsylvania's Timber Production has been formed as a result of the interest aroused during the last few years. It includes various large corporations and lumber interests. Boy Scouts have added fire prevention to their outdoor activities. The hunters have been reached through their organizations, and directly. One of the bulletins of the Committee contains the following information which may be worth repeating:

"It is not what forest fires consume that make them such a terrible curse to the State, because there is very little large timber left to burn. It is what the fires keep from growing that measures the damage. The sweep of a fire over a forest means the killing off of the young growth and the consequent holding back from production of timber."

The survey made by the Forestry Department shows a total of 13,000,000 acres of land in the "Pennsylvania Desert" suitable only for the growing of trees, and including only the areas sufficiently large to make forestry pay. The State hopes to get about 6,000,000 acres, including its present holdings. In addition, there is in Pennsylvania a million-acre reserve under Federal control which extends into McKean, Forest, Elk, and Potter Counties in the Appalachians.

A PLANTED FOREST OF WHITE PINE, PROPERTY OF YORK WATER COMPANY, NEAR JACOBUS, YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Forestry as it is practiced in Pennsylvania is now far beyond the scope of a one-man programme. No one realized that better than the new Governor of the Keystone State. His plans for the next four years, apart from the acquisition of several million additional acres of land that are not likely to be developed by private capital, are designed to make of the State Forestry Department a service of supply and co-operation for the corporations and the associations that must do the bulk of reforestation on lands now privately owned.

The organizations that are already co-operating include the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Committee on Restoration referred to above (which is headed by Louis C. Madiera, 3d, a coal operator), the Pennsylvania Association of Wood Users, Pocono Forest Preservation Association, United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, Wild Life League, Berks County Conservation Association, Anthracite Forest Preservation Association, Center County Conservation Association, Lycoming County Association, and the Flood Committee of Pittsburgh.

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CHINESE ART OF A

FROM A LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

BOY WITH GOATS

Attributed to Chang Hu-Szu, Period of the Five Dynasties, 906-960 A.D.

EMPEROR WITH TWO LADIES

Attributed to the Liang Period, 502-557 A.D.

In this exhibition, which will be open to the public till April 22, the pictures have "simply been chosen for their artistic merits and are shown to be enjoyed and studied," the Museum "Bulletin" says. The authorship of the paintings, which are on silk, is difficult to decide. "Signatures are of no value; forgers put them on

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THOUSAND YEARS AGO

NEW YORK CITY. PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE MUSEUM

CABBAGE

Attributed to Ching Hsi-peh, Sung Period, 960–1280 A.D. Loaned by Mr. John B. Trevor

with the greatest ease; they can obtain old ink, and seals can be copied. T'ang and Sung silk are so well imitated that only a specialist can discover the difference. . . . After all, it is the quality and beauty of the work of art which will always be the safest and the main reason for the appreciation of Chinese painting"

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SHALL OUR COAL MINES BE NATIONALIZED?

I—AS IT APPEARS TO A COAL MINERS' UNION OFFICIAL

BY C. J. GOLDEN

PRESIDENT DISTRICT NINE, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

IN Washington last summer there was a little argument on nationalization of coal mines which was never published.

It was in the office of the Secretary of Labor, where the leaders of the United Mine Workers and the chief operators, about ten of us in all, were trying to settle the coal strike. Secretary Davis suddenly picked me out, I don't know why, and said: "I want to talk to Golden. I am against Government ownership in any way, shape, or form."

Nobody in any conference had mentioned that subject, but I was glad to assure him that nationalization of coal mines with democratic control was the fundamental policy of the union. "I won't presume to speak for the organization, when the union's president is right here," I said, "but I give you my personal judgment that straight-out Government ownership would satisfy the miners."

Mr. Davis answered that the miners might be worse off under Government ownership. "Do you know that right over there in the Treasury Department are employees getting only $600 a year? I ought to have their pay raised. You miners might be getting wages like that."

I said: "Yes, the first year the miners' wages might be reduced, seeing the kind of Representatives you've got here now in the Government. But not the second year. The workers would soon learn not to vote for men who reduced them. When the Representatives' political fates depended on it, we'd get fair conditions from them."

Then Mr. Davis jumped to Russia and painted a terrible picture of how they had nothing to give the workers there but two loaves of bread to each for their entire pay. I said: "Mr. Secretary, you know bread is scarce there; suppose it was scarce here and the Government had to ration it, and you gave us each two loaves of bread, two for each of us miners here and two for each of the operators there—I think the miners would say, All right."

The operators never said a word; then the strike settlement conference began. You can see the nationalization argument did not get very deep.

That was one way of arguing nationalization; another way, more underground, was going on about the same time. We didn't know of it then, but a copy of it lies before me now—an operators' circular letter, dated August 4, 1922, addressed "To the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co." It is on the Lehigh letterhead and signed by the President, S. D. Warriner, who is also chairman of the General Policies Committee of the anthracite monopoly.

This letter was sent everywhere just at the time when the operators were trying to force on us miners an eleventh-hour sort of arbitration with only one object—wage reductions. We were beginning the fifth month of a desperate strike to maintain our wages, based on the $4.20 a day minimum to outside day labor. The arbitration, the letter says, "can only be brought about by a crystallized public sentiment." What was the letter's principal argument?

"The salient issue to-day, as has been stated by President Harding, is whether or not the Mine Workers' Union, *through a most ambitious programme of nationalization*, will be able to dominate the coal industry of the country and secure for its members preferential treatment, as industrial workers, by the imposition of a tax on every other citizen who is obliged either directly or indirectly to pay for coal. If the miners succeed in this programme, it will revolutionize our entire industrial life."

Remember what the situation was. Miners fighting for one thing—to save their wages; operators trying to stave off defeat by throwing the whole thing over to arbitration. Then this letter pretending to give "a brief summary of the situation" and urging each stockholder to influence the public by "a proper expression of your individual sentiments." Then stockholders everywhere running to Government officials and to banks and to newspapers crying: "Don't you know what this strike is about? It's nationalization—revolution—Russia; the miners will be nationalizing your women next." Some banks did start to cut off our credit for strike reliefs. Newspapers, even those which had been defending the miners, did jump on us at the very end of the strike. We won, anyhow.

So that is a second way of "arguing" about nationalization—secretly misrepresenting it, calling it a scheme for miners to tax everybody else, whispering it as a bogy. Even giving President Harding as the authority for it; which simply wasn't true.

A third way you will find described in an article in "Coal Age:" "The officers of the United Mine Workers privately and publicly concede that those who urge a policy of Governmental ownership and operation of coal mines are several generations ahead of the times."

If you can believe an operator's magazine, this means that there are union officers who privately—not publicly—argue nationalization as something which the miners actually don't want in their lifetime.

The first thing about nationalization, which good union men in this country want, is to take the question out of the domain of underground whispering and out of the realm of political hot air and to plank it down, in black and white, face up on the table where everybody has got to look at it and see what are its *facts*. Facts of the coal industry. To-day's facts first. That's the miner's way. We want it to be everybody's way

Twice in National Convention assembled 2,000 delegates from the rank and file adopted nationalization. The first time, in 1919, they ordered the union's international officers to prepare a bill for Congress. The second time, in 1921, the Convention set up a Nationalization Research Committee, which was instructed to get the facts from all authorities, work out a practicable plan, and, in our president's words, to "crystallize sentiment" among the miners and the public. Right off we on the Committee discovered that what the Government and the experts knew about coal was only half-truths. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fall, told us: "No investigation is needed. We have all the facts right here in this office." I said: "Yes, operators' facts. All sent in by the operators, to be dressed up as Government statistics." Incidentally he was against Government ownership too. He said the Government owned mines in Alaska, and he had reduced their wages and they hadn't kicked; "reduced because they were high-cost anthracite mines." I asked what was the direct labor cost per ton; he said he didn't know.

So our Committee's first report advocated a Government fact-finding agency for the coal industry. Its principles of investigation were written into the Borah Bill setting up the present United States Coal Commission—only they omitted our demand that miners and operators be put on the Commission. The bill was voted on in Congress while the Anthracite Miners' Convention was getting ready to vote on whether to end the strike or not. I felt some pride in announcing (September 9 last) to those 600 representatives of 150,000 hard-coal diggers, "Yesterday the law for a fact-finding agency was passed, and we're on the road to the nationalization of the coal mines."

Our second report, "How to Run Coal," was a carefully planned, tentative scheme of administering a nationalized

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coal industry—tentative, so as to get the detailed criticisms of miners, engineers, consumers, Government officers, and everybody. Last autumn it was distributed among the miners. Afterwards, in order to make public that we had such a plan, I made a speech on it in New York and handed it to the press.

Was the public willing to discuss nationalization? Did the press have just a few paragraphs, poking fun; or with headlines such as "Miners' Present Terrible Idea"?

The press of this country printed that plan fully, fairly, and emphatically. Why? Because alongside that news every paper was printing other coal stories about "anthracite shortage," "prices go higher," "fuel administrator helpless," and so forth; the stories were full of the operators blaming the railways, blaming the miners, blaming the Government, blaming the war. People get tired of reading that stuff every year. People read with relief our sound, sober proposal to reorganize a self-condemned industry on a basis of public ownership and the miners' union sharing in the operation of the mines.

People soberly considered our figures —$1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 for buying the mines, plus $2,500,000,000 for the coal reserves. People discussed our proposed Commission of Mines for the control of budget and policy and our National Mining Council, made up of miners, managers, and consumers, to get out coal. People saw that the plan took the same sort of union we have now and gave it greater power and bigger responsibility; and people didn't drop dead with horror.

Did all the editorial writers tear us to pieces? The operators say they did. "Coal Age" says the plan "was quite generally scored by the press." The National Coal Association's "Review" says, "Newspapers overwhelmingly condemn U. M. W. plan," and gives a lot of clippings.

My daily job is to look after the union business of 40,000 mine workers in District Nine, but I make it my job to keep in touch with research men who dig coal facts, including clippings. They've checked over these clippings, and find that the operators' quotations frequently omit the good parts. The fact is the editors did not do their usual job; overwhelming condemnation there was not. Certainly many damned us; the Detroit "Free Press" editor, for example, beginning, "This is a serious suggestion the State Socialists are making" (our plan says that it "has no use for the thing called State Socialism"). The Boston "Herald" also condemns, but is willing to add, "It is obvious that we must talk in the dark until we have the mass of facts which the President's Commission is intended to provide."

Most editors are non-committal; which is all we ask. For example, the "Ohio State Journal:" "The public may well ponder the subject with great care before deciding to do it." And the New York "World:" "Before anything like this is seriously considered the coal industry must have broken down altogether. On the other hand, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that it has broken down."

The Brooklyn "Eagle" fears demoralization of politics, but says: "Perhaps in Government ownership and operation lies the only hope of year-round production, . . . avoiding the loss of half the working days, . . . which is dead waste from the economic standpoint." The Newark "Evening News" says: "As a plan offering from more than one viewpoint a possible solution, it deserves and should receive serious public consideration."

The old Springfield "Republican:" "The proposal may have 'started something,' and, if so, it will not have been made in vain."

The Baltimore "Sun" says the miners "think that the era of private control is drawing to a close because it has been found to be unworkable under post-war conditions. The public will suspend judgment until it hears what the Federal Coal Commission has to say on nationalization."

The Rochester "Herald:" "A careful study of this plan will do no harm, though there is small likelihood that it will receive widespread approval." That so? The New York "Globe" sent a reporter to inquire of five persons picked at random in the neighborhood of the post office (far enough from those contaminating miners). One was a hotel steward, one an engineer, one a clerk, one an exporter, and one an importer. All five knew about the miners' plan and were for it—"the sooner the better." (I'd like to see Congressmen taking referendums on the question.)

The public was chewing on this plan, cutting its eye teeth and learning wisdom on the whole coal problem. A poor time, one would say, to try to muzzle the Nationalization Research Committee by ordering it to keep silence for a year and to throw the whole argument back into hot air by calling the plan "red." Yet that mistake was made; and I resigned from a hamstrung and censored Committee, and ten days later the Committee's chairman resigned. Already the miners in many States have made it plain that their vote in convention was not meant to put off the discussion of nationalization "for several generations."

Time presses. The United States Coal Commission is ordered by law to examine plans for nationalization. There the operators will advocate any kind of poison substitute—trusts, for instance, with harmless "regulation." At the Chicago conference with the miners the operators in the lobbies talked nationalization a-plenty, but not for publication. Going to the recent New York conference, some big operators from the Middle West rode all the way with men whom they did not recognize as miners; the thing the operators talked most was "how far these damn miners are going with this nationalization business." All we ask of the coal owners is, "Talk out; let's have your nationalization kicks in the open. Meet our facts publicly."

Out in the soft-coal fields the coal owners for a generation have been opening too many mines; everywhere starting chicken-coop towns of twenty-five or fifty houses and filling them with miners; then, when prices drop, shutting the mines for half a year, leaving those isolated families to starve. Now the operators tell the public that the miners' union is to blame for "having 100,000 too many miners in it." Their only idea of a solution is regional trustification.

But that's what we have now in the hard-coal fields—a monopoly, a beautiful profit-making machine, a Government-proof machine, so that every time a Federal court "dissolves" a piece of it more profits flow to the same old owners. When coal gets into the monopoly stage, no operator even pretends to offer a plan for improving the industry. It's perfect; especially for the householders during annual "shortages," paying at the rate of $1 per hundred-pound bag.

One plan exists—the miners'! Examine its facts,[1] and criticise. Don't forget this set of facts: The miners' union has come of age. In its boyhood it was satisfied with a few cents an hour

> THE articles in this issue by C. J. Golden and John Spargo came to The Outlook in reply to a questionnaire sent to social and economic leaders throughout the country.
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> See editorial comment elsewhere in this issue.
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> A summary of the other replies which we received to this questionnaire will be published in next week's issue of The Outlook.

[1] The two reports, "Compulsory Information in Coal" and "How to Run Coal," are obtainable from John Brophy, Miners' Building, Clearfield, Pennsylvania; C. J. Golden, Dime Bank Building, Shamokin, Pennsylvania; and William Mitch, Odd Fellows Building, Terre Haute, Indiana, who were the members of the Nationalization Research Committee.

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and with some recognition of its right to life. Grown-up unions nowadays are branching out into co-operatives and banking and insurance and education. "No forward step" would be poor advice to the unions. "Plan out your nationalization bills for Congress," sounds better among rank and file miners: among railroaders too, I hear.

II—AS IT APPEARS TO AN AUTHORITY ON SOCIALISM

BY JOHN SPARGO

AUTHOR OF "SOCIALISM: A STUDY AND INTERPRETATION OF SOCIALISTIC PRINCIPLES," "KARL MARX, HIS LIFE AND WORK," "MARXIAN SOCIALISM AND RELIGION," "APPLIED SOCIALISM," "SUBSTANCE OF SOCIALISM," "SYNDICALISM, INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, AND SOCIALISM," "THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BOLSHEVISM," ETC.

AS a Socialist, during many years I advocated nationalization of all mines and their control and administration by the Government, with some sort of arrangement for actual management by a body representative of workers, consumers, and Government. I have opposed Syndicalism and its variants, including Guild Socialism, because, in the last analysis, they all placed a dangerous power, the control of a great basic industry, in the hands of a group or class, and thereby enabled that group or class, through that control, to dominate the life of the Nation. It has been my belief, an important part of my faith, that a machinery could be developed which would make it possible to obviate this evil and to attain essential industrial democracy. That this result would not, and could not, flow from mechanical arrangements alone, but involved great spiritual advances, the attainment of a collective consciousness, and conscientiousness, seemed to be obvious enough.

I have to admit that my belief in all forms of nationalization has been so strained that it has become a tenuous thing at best. The collectivism of the war and post-war periods has forced me to admit great disillusionment, to say the least. Wherever one turns for examples, the extensive experiments with nationalization, the substitution of governmental for private or quasi-private capitalist enterprise, show no results which can be regarded as encouraging or assuring. Everywhere one sees inefficiency, waste, retrogression. Our own experiences with the railways was not entirely typical; it was an episode of brief duration, and throughout there remained in force limitations which would not have endured as part of a permanent policy and the like of which are not found in the more extended experiments of European nations. The limitations referred to operated as protective devices; they limited the amount of harm to our transportation system and to our economic life which the experiment could produce. Making every possible allowance for the circumstances in which that experiment took place, I am bound to believe that the sum of the results attained can only be regarded as a warning against further adventures in the same direction. Government operation of the railways was characterized by incredible ineptitude, by failure to make the most elementary provision for the continuous development of the transportation system, and by the most wanton disregard of the larger social interests when immediate political expediency called for the sacrifice of these.

We saw nationalization at its worst in Europe. Long before the war there was serious questioning of the claims made for nationalization by its advocates. Government ownership and operation seemed to retard developmental progress. It seemed also to be inseparable from a formidable mass of "red tape." Somehow the institution of a frank and candid comparison of governmental enterprise with the most advanced capitalistic enterprise in the same country invariably showed that in the latter the introduction of new methods, the elimination of old abuses, and, in general, the constant realignment of the industry or business to correspond with human necessity was much easier than in the former.

But perhaps the post-war period has provided the better test. In country after country an unprecedented amount of nationalization of industrial enterprise was developed during the war, and of course inherited by the post-war governments. It will be freely admitted, I dare say, that the great incentives of humanity and patriotism have existed in this period to a far greater extent than in normal times. The economic structure of every nation has been strained; in not a few instances the national existence has been seriously menaced; millions have been reduced to poverty and destitution, and famine has stalked through the streets. If in such conditions public service is not thoroughly infused with humanitarian and patriotic zeal and governmental agencies cannot be made to give maximum returns—if, especially, governmental enterprise manifests the evils of bureaucracy, group action against the common weal or at the common expense, and less efficiency than private enterprise, then judgment must be rendered against it, quite regardless of alluring theoretical defenses.

Despite the religious fervor of Communism and the fact that the peril of the nation was so great, if we are to believe the testimony of the leaders of the Soviet Government of Russia, governmental enterprise in that country has been characterized by malingering, corruption, grafting, nepotism, group conspiracy against the public, to an extent that is almost incredible. When all possible allowance is made for the incompetence manifested upon every hand—which was natural and inevitable in the circumstances—it remains the fact that the other evils above enumerated point to the moral weakness of government ownership—unless and until the citizenry itself has attained a high degree of socialization, both in its thinking and its conduct. Why expect the stream to rise higher than its source? If government ownership of railways cannot be kept free from corruption, from malingering, and from wastefulness when the officials are spurred by the thought that the actual existence of the state is at stake, what hope can we entertain that it would be better in days of fatness and opulence?

In Russia, too, as in every other country where nationalization has been tried upon a large scale, an appalling amount of bureaucracy has resulted. The same phenomenon is perhaps the most striking of all the phenomena encountered by the traveler in Germany. We saw in this country during the war how rapidly Governmental agencies grow, increasing their staffs—and their pay-rolls of course—and how difficult it is to lessen them once they have been permitted to develop. I do not doubt for a moment that forty per cent of the employees of our Government at Washington could be dropped with a proportionate gain in efficiency—could be, that is, were it not for the fact that politicians fear nothing so much as the bureaucracy which at once serves and masters them.

In view of their experiences, we can hardly wonder that the nations which have most tried nationalization are least enamored of it and are steadily abandoning it. Italy begins her economic rehabilitation by abandoning nationalization in favor of capitalistic enterprise within proper regulations. Russia, it is hardly necessary to point out, is going the same road. So, too, must Germany.

The tentative scheme of the Nationalization Research Committee of the United Mine Workers of America for the nationalization of the mines of the country is perhaps as good an outline as has yet been presented. Thus far of course it is only an outline; details are lacking, and it is possible to speak of it only in these general terms. The proposal has at least the merit of placing the subject in concrete form for careful discussion. I do not find in the scheme any safeguard of the public, the average family, against oppressive group action by the miners and the political appoint-

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ees who are to constitute the administrative council. Nor do I find in the entire outline as presented on behalf of the United Mine Workers, sponsors of the scheme, any suggestion of providing any protective device against the rapid and ruinous increase of bureaucracy, the horde of useless employees and "seat warmers" experience teaches us to expect and fear.

My principal fear, however, and my present objection to the scheme are based upon quite different grounds. In my judgment, any plan of nationalization—meaning the substitution of governmental for private enterprise—runs directly counter to the sum of available experience. Unless I misread the signs of the times, the great need of the world, the fundamental requisite for economic rehabilitation, is a vast strengthening of the capitalist system of the several countries. This requires a tremendous augmentation of private enterprise and the incentives to such enterprise. It requires a great strengthening of faith in the security of investments and the opening up of all possible channels for investment in productive enterprises. It requires the development of a vast army of investors in every country. The plan of the Mine Workers' Committee, in its essence, is directly opposed psychologically and economically to the needs herein outlined.

I will go further, and say that any great and far-reaching experiment of this character should be resisted at this time, not so much on account of its merits, as because the world is obviously in no state to embark upon such experiments. We need stabilization and recovery, and these as speedily as we can. The economic fabric has been sorely strained, almost to the point of entire destruction. Any such programme as that proposed by the United Mine Workers would, if serious attempt were made to carry it out under present conditions, add a new strain at a most critical time. We are told that the purchase of the coal mines would involve immediately an expenditure from the public funds of $4,500,000,000. My personal guess (it is hardly more than that) is that $6,000,000,000 would be nearer the mark. And this expenditure is seriously proposed at a time when the lessening of public expenditures, the most drastic reduction of the Budget, is obviously one of the prime requisites of sound policy for the Nation. But of course we should hardly be entered upon the purchase of the mines by the Government and the Governmental direction of the mining and distribution of coal when we should be forced to recognize the close interrelation of the mining industry and railway transportation. This interrelation the leaders of the United Mine Workers already see and note. They are not advocating Nationalization of the railways as an essential part of their plan, but it is obvious that it will be found to be so. So to the billions required for purchase of the mines we must add more billions for the purchase of the railways.

To supplant the customary private initiatives and incentives and replace them by those of Governmental agencies over such a large and vitally important part of our economic life must of necessity involve a tremendous amount of readjustment; and this cannot be effected without serious disturbances. Under the most favorable conditions this disturbance would be a serious matter; under prevailing conditions it might well be disastrous. Quite apart from the question whether our experience with Government operation of the railways justifies the hope that Government ownership and operation of mines and railways would lessen our troubles, is this fundamental question which I have barely outlined.

Under the tentative scheme presented by the Committee of the Mine Workers, the President would appoint rather more than half of the members of the council of administration of the coal mines. The rest would be elected by the miners, engineers, and so forth. Presumably, the Constitution of the United States is to remain in force, and the whole would be subject to Congress. It does not seem to be a wholly groundless fear that this would inevitably bring about a dangerous subordination of industry to politics. Presidential appointees may be—and almost inevitably will be—politicians for a long time to come. And Congress will continue to be composed of men and women who are more intimately familiar with their own political interests, and far more concerned about them, than with fundamental economics and the public interest. Imagine this condition arising: Expert survey of the field of the industry shows that mining in a certain district should be given up as wholly unprofitable; the standard, legalized wage cannot be paid, with coal at the standardized price, without a deficit, which must be made up by subsidy from the general income of the industry—in theory, but more likely from tax revenues. There is no advantage in maintaining this district as an active mining area. It is therefore proposed to give it up. But there are thousands of miners there who are content to go on, leading a partially parasitic existence. Can you imagine the miners' representatives upon the administrative council or the majority of the President's appointees resisting the protest of the miners whose jobs are threatened? Can you doubt that Congress would be influenced by the "miners' vote"? Can you doubt the resistance to the introduction of devices and methods which would make it possible for a smaller number of men to mine a larger amount of coal by every part of this tremendous political machine?

No, the plan offers no present relief from the evils of the existing methods of producing and distributing coal, bad as these are. It simply invites us to jump from the pan into the fire. It opens the way for an appalling amount of wastefulness and extravagance, and for such a vast horde of Government employees, personally and vitally interested in getting from a basic necessity of life upon which we are all dependent as much as they can, that its rapid evolution to the position of a dominant group, or *bloc*, having a strangle-hold upon the National life is as easy to see as it is terrible to contemplate.

At much greater length than I intended, though still inadequately and in the sketchiest manner possible, I have outlined my major reasons for opposing the plan of the United Mine Workers. It is impossible to ignore the fact that such destructive criticism may well be met with the inquiry, "Well, what else is there that is more promising?"

That question I should like to answer in detail, if I possessed the requisite detailed knowledge of the industry itself. That it can be answered I am confident.

That there are too many mines is alleged, and appears to be a fact. If this is an important cause of irregular employment, long periods of idleness, and the consequent necessity of a high tonnage cost for mining, which in turn reacts against the consumer, that is a condition which is much more likely to be remedied by the industry itself than by any Governmental agencies or legislative devices. Anyhow, that is the first thing to try. Pooling the products of unprofitable mines and the products of profitable mines may be practicable under private ownership, by means of averaging, without injury to anybody, and even with advantage all around. But such pooling under Government auspices is quite another matter and involves the opening of the flood-gates for a ruinous torrent of waste and corruption. The creation of adequate storage-places for domestic coal in the neighborhood of our cities, at least for adequate reserves, is not an insuperable task for private or municipal enterprise, or a combination of both, one would think. A zoning system which would do away with needlessly excessive haulage by insisting that the products of a given territory shall be distributed in the most economical manner at the nearest, instead of the farthest, points of consumption could be worked out by competent engineers, thus greatly lessening, and perhaps doing away with, the ancient trouble of car shortage. Incidentally, it would greatly lessen transportation charges. Finally, economic pressure alone, or economic pressure plus legislation, could surely compel the large industrial users of coal, and especially the seasonal users of coal, to lay in their supplies, or a large percentage of them, before September first, thus regularizing and standardizing the movement of coal and making continuous operation possible.

These are but hints of the scope of the investigation that the United States Coal Commission which is now at work

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should be expected to make, and of the lines upon which, as I believe, it is possible for the industry to be brought out of its present admittedly anarchistic state and into a proper relation to the public and its needs.

For the present at least, I am free to say that I can see no hope of anything good or useful to be attained by any such extension of the power of the Government and its preponderance over the economic life of the Nation as has been suggested. On the contrary, the sooner we can lessen those powers, reduce the size of our Governmental machine and its interference with the economic life of the Nation, the better will it be for all of us.

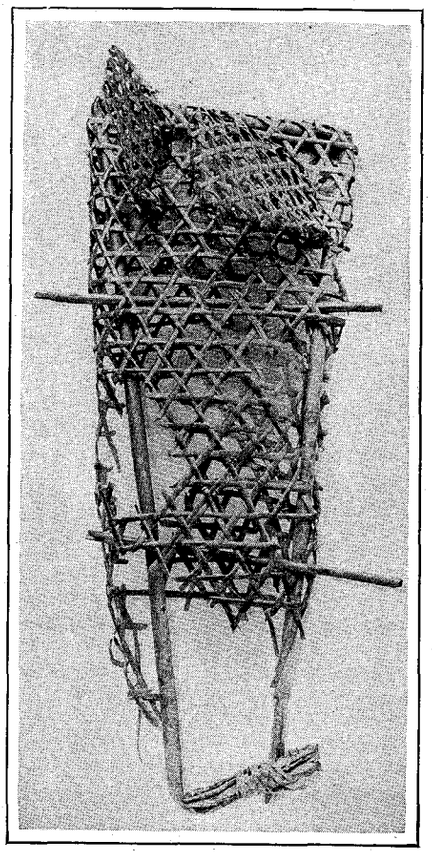
ON THE TRAIL OF THE PREHISTORIC "ROCK SHELTER" PEOPLE

BY BURT M. McCONNELL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION

THE archæological spotlight which hovered for months about Egypt after the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen, then flitted to Palestine, Yucatan, and Patagonia, is now directed to the northwestern corner of Arkansas and the southwestern corner of Missouri, where indisputable evidences of a prehistoric Indian people hitherto unknown have been discovered. Whence these primitives came is as great an ethnological mystery as the origin of Stefansson's "Blond Eskimo" groups in the Arctic; whither they went or the manner of their extinction may never be known, since no similar culture has ever been found. The fact is now known, however, that they lived under sheltering bluffs on the banks of the White River in the States just mentioned, in the heart of the Ozarks, perhaps in the days when Tutankhamen reigned in Egypt. They were neither cliff dwellers nor cave dwellers. In fact, so recent is the discovery that the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of New York, has not yet applied a scientific name to them. Meanwhile they are known as the prehistoric "Rock Shelter" people, or bluff dwellers.

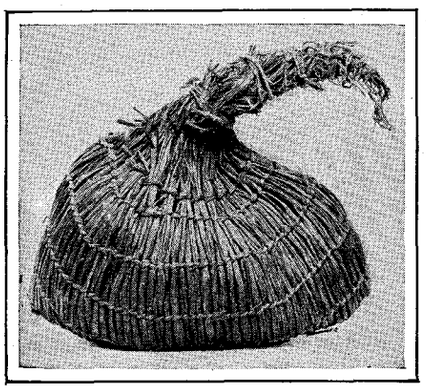
The value of the objects discovered by representatives of the above-named scientific body, like the value of the objects found in the Egyptian tomb, cannot be calculated, for nothing like them has ever before been found. Among the startling discoveries are partially mummified bodies, wrapped in closely woven blankets of wild hemp or fluffy robes of feathers, and buried in graves lined with six-inch layers of wild grass. Another object new to science is a primitive hoe, with the original handle still attached, which had been buried with the owner under an immense slab of rock, so that he might have something with which to hoe his corn in the spirit land. The hoe itself is a perforated mussel-shell, and the leatherwood-bark thongs, the shell, and the wooden handle are in a perfect state of preservation. The same is true of flint-headed arrows and spears; the original shafts of wood or wild cane are as tightly bound to the points as they were two thousand years ago. Hitherto the perishable parts of relics have always been disintegrated by the elements, leaving only the stone. In the case of one stone ax, the blade is wedged into a hole *cut in the handle;* the handle is not split and the blade inserted, as is usually the case.



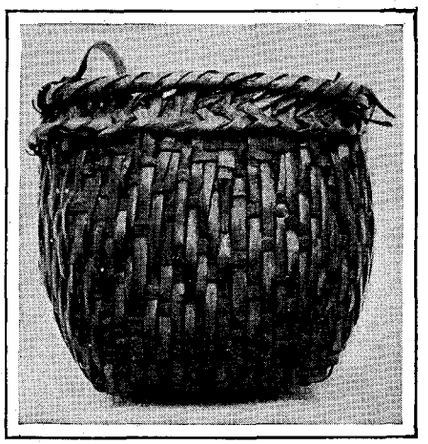
BABY CARRIER MADE OF WILD CANE. SALTS BLUFF ROCK SHELTER, BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Still another object which scientists have never found among Indian ruins, except in the salt caves of Kentucky, is sandals of woven wild grass, as durable and well preserved as the day they were made. The sandals are not large, which would indicate that these people were of normal size. Besides the tomahawks with their original handles, a "spear thrower"—the first of its kind ever found—is considered to be one of the most precious of the discoveries The "spear thrower," of an improved pattern, is still used by the Eskimos, but the Museum scientists say there is nothing in the new Missouri and Arkansas finds to indicate that these primitive people migrated from the Arctic region or ever came in contact with Eskimo groups. A very interesting fact, however, is that the "spear thrower" was used thousands of years ago by the Mayas of Yucatan, the Aztecs of Mexico, and the cliff dwellers of Arizona. But it is doubtful if there was ever any connection between these peoples and the bluff dwellers of Arkansas.

Among the treasured articles now in the vaults of the Museum of the American Indian are moccasins and leggings of buckskin, finely stitched with deer



BAG MADE OF GRASS, CONTAINING CORN, BEANS, AND PUMPKIN AND SQUASH SEEDS, PERFECTLY PRESERVED. FROM BLOWING SPRING ROCK SHELTER



BASKET OF SPLIT CANE, WITH CLEVERLY WORKED RIM OF SAME MATERIAL, AND A HANDLE MADE FROM LEATHERWOOD BARK. FROM BLOWING SPRING ROCK SHELTER

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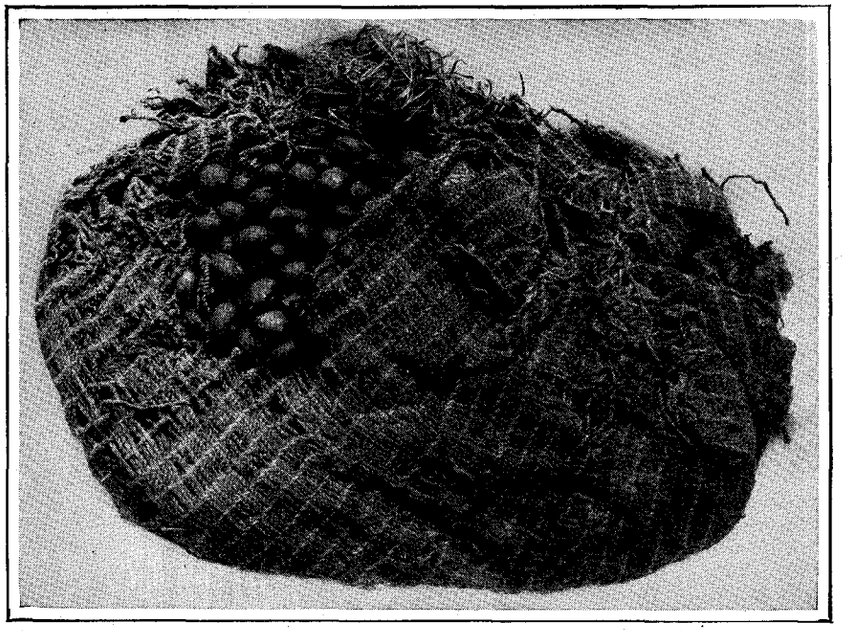
sinew. None of the articles are yet on public view, and only a small portion of them has been brought from the overhanging bluffs of White River. In fact, this new chapter in American archæology has merely been started; it will take months to preserve with coatings of paraffine or ambroid the specimens now in New York, and as many more months to catalogue them properly. After they have been studied by the Museum's scientific staff and compared with other prehistoric cultures, a suitable name for these primitive people will be decided upon.

In this amazing collection, and none the worse for their great age, are samples of thread of wild hemp and sinew, and fish-nets of different sized mesh—all as perfectly preserved as on the day they were made. A baby-board, or papoose carrier, with the partially mummified body of the child still upon it, and both in a perfect state of preservation, were unearthed beneath the bluffs. The frame of the carrier is made of a single stalk of wild cane bent in the form of a U. Over this frame is a neatly woven mesh of the openwork, cross-warp sort, and the pattern differs only slightly from that of a modern cane-seated chair. Then there are cane baskets, varying in height from three inches to three feet, which are not unlike the baskets seen in the Southwest to-day. Also, strange as it may seem, others are not unlike those found among the Indians of the Mississippi Delta country. These baskets are the only clue which the Museum scientists now have regarding the probable origin of the "Rock Shelter" people.

Squash and pumpkin seeds, hoarded in baskets perhaps two thousand years ago, acorns, and ears of Indian corn more than nine inches long were found cached in pits lined with hempen mats. Some of the seeds and grains of Indian corn will be planted by the Heye Foundation scientists next spring and the results closely watched.

Small piles of calcined bones, found within a few inches of a partially burned hempen mat, indicate to the scientists that these people practiced cremation. A large spear-head embedded near the hip joint of a skeleton indicates that they fought and died in defense of their homes, since the body (presumably that of an adult male) was buried under an overhanging bluff near a family residence.

Bows and arrows, it seems, were just coming into fashion when these "Rock Shelter" people lived on the banks of the White. Spears, however, appear to have been used freely, with the aid of a "thrower" to give the hunter greater leverage. Since the rock shelters were open to the sweep of the wind, it is thought their occupants moved inland during the winter months, leaving some food and much of their paraphernalia cached in pits under the bluffs during their absence.



BAG WOVEN OF TWISTED WILD HEMP, IN WHICH ACORNS USED AS FOOD WERE STORED

Whether these prehistoric people were completely isolated or not is a mystery. So far, the only indication that they might possibly have been in touch with at least one other tribe is a single foreign arrowhead among the collection. One of the scientists who helped discover and dig up these treasures, however, say that if the "Rock Shelter" people had ever been in contact with other tribes pottery and other implements should have been found in the ruins on the White River. And since there was nothing but this single arrowhead to indicate contact, the writer, rushing in "where angels fear to tread," hazards the suggestion that an Indian perhaps hundreds of miles from the rock shelters shot the arrow into the fleshy part of a deer, elk, or bison, inflicting only a slight wound, and that this animal was killed by one of the "Rock Shelter" people months, or even years, later. And they might have had at least two reasons for keeping it: It was a strange piece of flint, and the workmanship was far superior to their own, as revealed in the recent discoveries.

A fascinating thing about archæology is that it doesn't put hobbles on the imagination. Nor is the science without its romance. Let us see, for instance, how these relics came to be discovered, and how they added a new chapter to American archæology.

In every State in the Union, perhaps, there are several "lost mine" legends. One can find them even in Vermont and New Jersey, far removed from the mines of the West. In the White River district the "lost mine" was said to be one from which Spaniards hundreds of years before had taken huge fortunes in gold. At this juncture enters Dr. Bernard, of Seneca, Missouri, an amateur collector of Indian relics. Sometimes, when Indian patients could not pay their fees in cash, they would pay in basket and bead work of their own, and in stone axes and spear-heads which they had found. Were this a story of fiction, one of the good doctor's grateful patients could lead him to the prehistoric communities on the White and direct him to dig in a certain place. But the facts are otherwise.

Two miners, it seems, after a long search for the "lost mine," came, in the course of their prospecting along the White, upon what they thought were ordinary Indian relics. Being "short of grub," as they expressed it, and learning that Dr. Bernard paid good prices for such relics, they sold several specimens to him, and with the money replenished their food supply. Soon afterward, when it became evident that the "lost mine" was not to be found, the miners pulled up stakes and left for other parts. Dr. Bernard, now in possession of more material than he could conveniently take care of, opened negotiations with the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and eventually sold his entire collection to this scientific body.

But that is merely the beginning of the story. It became evident to the scientists of the Museum, after a careful comparison, that a few of these relics were far out of the ordinary. It also seemed likely that trained archæologists could find hundreds of implements where two untrained and not too careful miners had found a few. In the spring of 1922, therefore, M. R. Harrington and D. A. Cadzow, of the Museum's scientific staff, went to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and carried on a search for months, mainly by canoe. At a point approximately twenty miles up the White River from Eureka Springs they found what seemed to them to be an ideal location. During countless years the forces of erosion had worn away the lower layer of limestone along the banks of the stream, leaving an overhanging bluff

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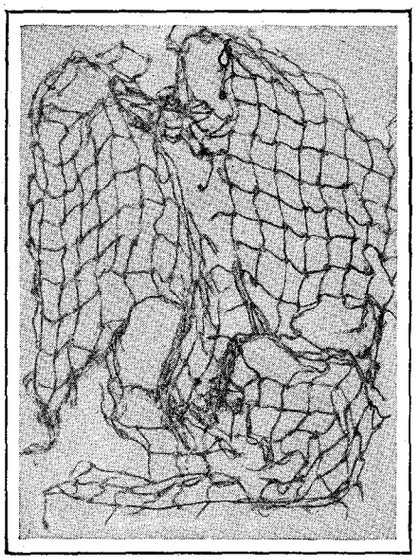
fifty or seventy-five feet above the present surface of the river. These bluffs were in many instances more than half a mile long. Underneath, from the outer edge to the back wall of the bluff, they were in many cases fifty feet deep, and the ceiling ranged from ten to fifty feet in height, growing higher as one continued down-stream. Under these bluffs was a practically continuous rock shelter in which the sun shone for part of the day and from which the river could have been swept by watchful eyes for miles in either direction. The location, therefore, was a very strategic one. The floor of this "commune" was as dry as powder, and the dust which every footstep of the scientists kicked up was fine, like flour or volcanic ash. Apparently not a drop of moisture had leaked through the roof in perhaps two thousand years. So dusty were the floors that the scientists were compelled to wear a sort of gas mask, a "respirator."

Apparently there had been a severe earthquake in the valley before the advent of the "Rock Shelter" people, for great masses of limestone weighing tons had fallen from the under sides of the overhanging bluffs, and the indications are that they all fell during the same period. At any rate, an examination of the first community site disclosed the fact that relics were not to be found under the fallen masses of limestone, but between them and the back wall of the bluff. This level space, protected



FRAGMENT OF A FISH NET MADE OF WILD HEMP. FROM ALLRED BLUFF ROCK SHELTER

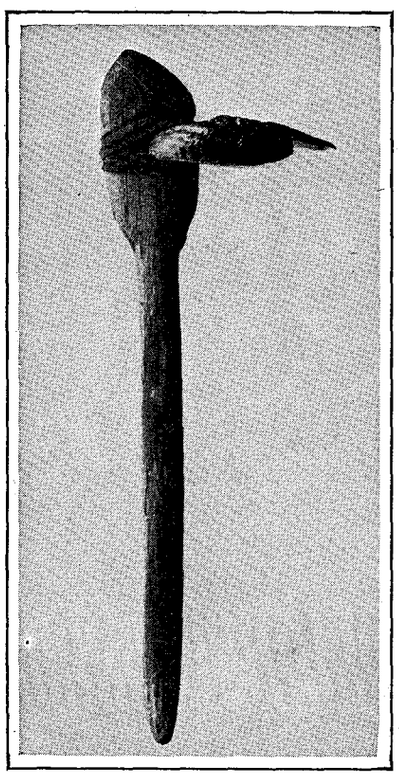
from storms by the practically continuous wall of fallen rock on one side and the back wall of the bluff on the other, with the back wall reflecting the light and heat of the camp-fire, made rock shelters that were quite comfortable living quarters. In fact, Missouri and Arkansas history tells us that "bushwhackers" found them so during Civil War days.

Of fresh water there probably has always been a continuous supply, for today there are numerous streams pouring from the limestone bluffs. At one spot near Salts Bluff the Indian Museum scientists found a natural phenomenon which they called a "blowing spring." This, like many another, flowed out of a cavern, but, unlike any other spring which they had seen, a great volume of ice-cold air, propelled by some unseen force not unlike that of an airplane propeller, blew continuously, day and night, from the cavern. Accompanying the blast was a deep roar, like distant thunder. The water was the clearest and purest they had ever seen.

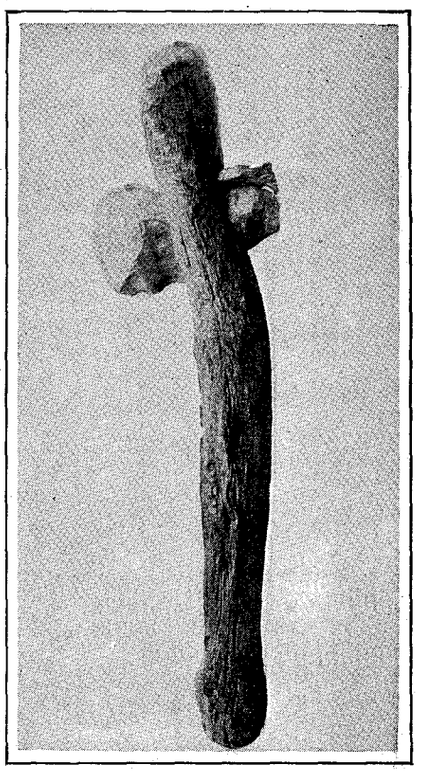
Arriving at a promising location, Mr. Harrington, who for thirty years has specialized in the archæology of the American Indian, and his younger assistant, Mr. Cadzow, who has lived with and studied the Indian from the Mackenzie Delta to the Rio Grande, carefully began digging, not with shovels, but *with trowels*. Every handful of soil was carefully sifted; nothing was overlooked. In the powdery soil they found skeletons which indicate that the Rock Shelter people were normal in size, and that, like the Eskimos, they lived near the river in summer and moved inland a few miles in winter. The moccasins which were found were as a rule smaller than the ordinary white man wears. These and other perishable specimens received the same solicitous care that was accorded to the specimens of Egyptian splendor found in the tomb of Tutankhamen, being covered with a coating of paraffine or ambroid to keep them from disintegrating.

In numerous instances the scientists found that the voracious mountain rats which abound in that region had destroyed almost every vestige of mats, nets, baskets, and other perishable specimens. In other instances water was the destructive agent. But in the great majority of instances articles and implements that had been buried from a foot to four feet underground were perfectly preserved by the bone-dryness of the soil. In every other known case in which Indian relics have been found, handles and shafts, in the case of axes or arrows, have of course rotted away through exposure to the elements. In the dry-as-dust rock shelters they are as perfectly preserved as they were the day they were made, and in this and the fact that nothing like them has scarcely ever before been found lies their value. They are among our first complete prehistoric implements of a partly perishable nature. The original handles are on the axes; the shafts are on the spears and arrows; the baskets will still hold corn, acorns, and pumpkin seeds; and the baby carrier could still be used to carry an Indian papoose. Only in the salt caves of Kentucky and the cliff-dwellings of our Southwest have Indian relics been found in so perfect a state of preservation.

A careful checking up of the amazing discoveries of these two men indicates



HOE WITH ORIGINAL WOODEN HANDLE. THE PERFORATED MUSSEL-SHELL BLADE IS LASHED INTO PLACE WITH LEATHERWOOD BARK AND TWISTED HEMP THONGS. FROM SALTS BLUFF ROCK SHELTER, ARKANSAS



AX WITH ORIGINAL WOODEN HANDLE. THE CHIPPED FLINT BLADE IS WEDGED INTO A HOLE CUT IN THE HAFT. FROM ALLRED BLUFF ROCK SHELTER, BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

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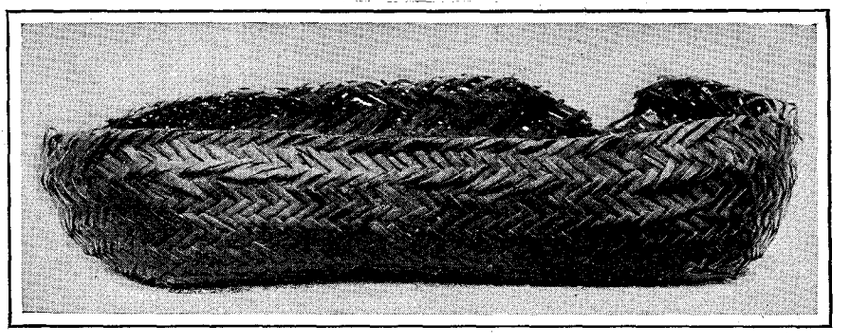
beyond a doubt that there were three separate and distinct peoples living on the banks of the White River during periods perhaps hundreds of years apart. Crude chipped implements found in the creek beds are evidence of a culture hundreds of years older than that of the Rock Shelter people. These implements bear marks of use, and also of wear. With the habitual caution of scientists, Harrington and Cadzow estimate the age of these stone age people to be at least twenty-five hundred years. Others, while they cannot be positive, admit that these people might easily have lived thirty-five hundred years ago, or before the days of Tutankhamen! The "Rock Shelter" people themselves are conservatively estimated to have lived from fifteen hundred to two thousand years ago, but the very scientists who furnish this conservative estimate admit that these people might have lived three thousand years ago. Being scientists, however, they prefer to err, if at all, on the side of conservatism.

Whence the "Rock Shelter" people came and whither they went is still shrouded in mystery, but Harrington and Cadzow have found evidence of the culture of a later people. These made fair specimens of pottery and lived in the valleys, rather than under the overhanging limestone bluffs, while the stone age people and the bluff dwellers had no pottery.

Did the "Rock Shelter" people exterminate the stone age people, and were they in turn exterminated by the "valley" or "pottery" people? Or did an epidemic kill them off, as contagious diseases have exterminated whole villages of Eskimos? A further study of other relics soon to be brought to New York by the Harrington party, now in the field, may throw some light on this interesting question. Meanwhile we have evidence of the prehistoric culture of these three peoples. The United States may now have a share of the archæological spotlight.



SMALL BASKET MADE OF SPLIT CANE. PROBABLY USED AS A RECEPTACLE FOR TRINKETS

OH, YOU GOSSIPERS!

BY THOMAS L. MASSON

I OFTEN wonder how many people are interested in typographical gossip, and what it really amounts to. I confess that I have an enormous curiosity about it, and go about picking up bits of it from brothers of the clan wherever I can find them. I am a self-acknowledged addict. Don Marquis, the humorist (as if anybody didn't know he was a humorist), once told me that he absorbed it through his pores.

A whole lot of people who are, so to speak, just "regular guys," such as those who are trying to make an honest living outside of alleged art and alleged literature, must like it, because so much more of it is being published than ever before. That accounts, I think, for the increasing number of columnists. I always turn to the columnist's columns in my paper first, in hopes of picking up some spicy bit about somebody or other. I don't care so much for the murders and divorces, absorbing as they occasionally are, but anything intimate about people I have heard of delights me. My advice to all columnists is not to write too many things about themselves, the repetition of which is tiresome, but about others, and to do it in a friendly and sympathetic spirit. It is a great mistake to be too clever at the expense of others, and also footless. We are all miserable sinners, and people as a rule are trying to do the best they can. That is why it is so absorbing and often refreshing to have their weaknesses exposed, when this is done in the right way.

This typographical gossip that I write of is only something on a large, public scale what we used to do in our home towns (what, indeed, is being done now) just among ourselves. Only it has to be done with a little more skill—that is to say, it has a sporting atmosphere, just like golf or tennis. In private we gossip about our neighbors, and sometimes say mean things about them that we are sorry for; and they may do the same to us. But, typographically speaking, the editor stands as a sort of referee. I don't mean that he necessarily interferes with what one writes, because he generally doesn't; only that you feel that he is there, a kindly judge who is going to correct bald misstatements and errors of taste. And then, besides this, you have your own conscience to contend with. The temptation to hold up some brother (who may have offended you at some time) to ridicule is often irresistible; but the training in restraint one gets from this sort of thing, coupled with the success one achieves in occasionally telling the truth about somebody who deserves to have just that truth told about him—all this is not only delightful but doubtless worth while in the scheme of things.

In a book I was reading the other day, however, the author takes our present civilization to task (poor old civilization—it is so often taken to task in these days!) on the ground that we are all too trivial, that our minds are almost wholly occupied with trivial matters to the exclusion of those that are important. This made me think of dear old William Allen White, who all at once got into a kind of gossip scrap with his friend the Governor of Kansas and at the same time resigned as editor of "Judge," and along with this intimate stuff about White came a lot of gossip about English and American authors and what they thought about one another, and what Sinclair Lewis thought, and the opinions of F. Scott Fitzgerald. Then there was J. M. Barrie's speech in Great Britain, in which he told all about himself, and because of this fact everybody declared it was the greatest speech they had ever heard or read. Meanwhile we hear people say that the world is going to the devil, what with taxes and industrial troubles and what not, and every day you see crowds in front of the baseball bulletin boards and in the evening crowds at the movies. What does it all mean?

In my humble opinion, it means a kind of instinctive, subconscious faith on the part of everybody in the Powers-That-Be. It is a sort of blind religion, just as much as if we said: "We are really doing the best we can about the serious things, and trust to God to pull us through. Meanwhile we have got to have something to take our minds off of the grind. So let's get out the car, let's go to see Harold Lloyd, let's pretend we have read Wells's 'Outline,' let's read what Broun and Bugs Baer and Richard Atwater and Keith Preston and J. E. House and F. P. A. and a whole lot of others are writing; and if you know any little thing about Babe Ruth, please tell us at once."

Now I suppose a lot of pious people will slam me for saying all this, but I don't care a hang. I've got to the point where you can say anything about me you want to if it affords anybody amusement.

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THE INTELLIGENCE TEST UNDER FIRE

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

FOR some time the writer, no doubt with others interested in intelligence tests, has been waiting for some of our radical illuminati to discover that this useful educational adjunct might have an unexpected social significance. It was expected that there would ensue a strenuous attack upon tests and "testers," and that the attack would be based upon a complete misunderstanding of the characteristics of practical tests and the results of their application.

This expectation has been justified. Walter Lippmann, a writer in the "New Republic," recently made a six weeks' attack on tests in general and upon Dr. L. M. Terman, of Stanford University, in particular, Dr. Terman being conspicuous among the first practical experimenters with tests.

This onslaught was not very helpful as an analysis or as scientific criticism, but was quite useful in indicating what manner of opposition to tests might be expected from those folk whose beautiful, if illogical, theories as to a social millennium might find the existence of reliable tests to be quite a disconcerting disaster.

Dr. Terman was intrigued into making a reply, and made the unfortunate mistake of not taking the attack seriously, confining himself largely to humorous comments—highly humorous, some of them!—instead of using what was a very real opportunity to make generally known the real character and value of such tests as have been found valuable and reliable.

He did, however, hit the nail on the head in one place. Said he: "The impassioned tone of these six articles gives their case away. Clearly something has hit the bull's-eye of one of Mr. Lippmann's emotional complexes!" And Mr. Lippmann arose promptly to reply that he did have an emotional complex, and he did hate the alleged significance of intelligence tests with all their implications. And thus in one paragraph he gave away the whole case of the sentimentalist objectors.

As Mr. Lippmann's attacks are typical of those already brought, or likely to be brought, against the tests by folk of his way of thinking, we will consider the more interesting and important ones in order, remembering that from now on Mr. Lippmann represents a whole group of folk, small in actual numbers, but with great genius for publicity, and in answering his points we are really answering the points commonly made by the group of which he is a member.

For instance, it is considered a serious point against tests that those given the Army are said to prove that the average age of Americans is about fourteen years. As this, on the surface, seems preposterous, that tests are supposed to have declared for such a statement obviously makes the tests preposterous too. The fact of the matter is that the Army tests proved no such thing. The common objection, as voiced in the "New Republic," is that the standards used in judging the Army were based on tests given an insignificant number of individuals, whereas the 1,700,000 tested in the Army should have set the standard. There is something in this attack, but not just what the objectors expect. It is unjust, perhaps, to judge so immense a number by standards set by a few, but Dr. Terman replied that the judgment was verified by giving the same tests to a very large number of children of well-mixed types. This would not satisfy the objectors, however, who would not be expected to know that norms gained through the testing of a reasonably large number of typical individuals, in normal proportions, would be altered very little by the addition of a large number of similar scores. So the Army could be judged by norms derived from a smaller number.

But the objectors, as well as many others, err in deciding that a fourteen-year average made by the draftees marked the average intelligence of Americans in general. It did nothing of the kind. First, because the 1,700,000 tested was not a representative mixture of American men. This great group did contain many men of very high intelligence, but you must remember that skilled mechanics, as a class, were not drafted, and that unskilled mechanics and laborers were, so that the average of intelligence was likel yto be lowered thereby, other similar causes contributing to this effect. Second, because the tests themselves were of a kind likely to be strongly affected by schooling. Schooling would have a marked effect upon the grades made. And it so happens that a great majority of the men had gone no further than the eighth grade, and many not as far as that. Now the average age of the eighth grade, if you please, is fourteen. The inference is obvious. They made grades according to their schooling as well as according to their intelligence.

Now it is quite likely that basic intelligence does not increase greatly after sixteen, however much some of us may be able to improve our use of it after that time. But it is quite possible that the average of the tests made by the draftees would not exceed that of normal fourteen-year-olders, because, as we said, this great group was not a typical "mixture" and because of the very nature of the tests, which depended to a considerable extent on schooling. All of which goes to show that the results of testing this great group do not show the average intelligence of Americans to be about fourteen, despite Lothrop Stoddard's statement to that effect in his almost too alarming "Revolt Against Civilization."

Next, the whole process seems to some objectors, including Mr. Lippmann, to be too haphazard and unreliable a process to test native intelligence. He terms them "puzzles," and declares that by "monkeying" with them for half an hour no psychologist can rightly declare a child or an adult to be a "C" individual, or the like. That is, there are doubts if any of these tests do test intelligence in general, though they may aid in school classifications.

Well, it can hardly be denied that it requires intelligence of a sort to get through school, and if tests can test this kind of intelligence they do something. But it is objected that school success has not proved a safe prejudgment as to success in life. Folk who make this point might find statistics as to the economic value of a high school education over that of a grammar school very illuminating, and that of college training over the high school. Unfortunately, ten or more years back, when the writer began making tests, he did not run across many individuals with a remarkably high "I. Q.," but all but one or two of those discovered were extremely successful in school, and are now extremely successful out of it. True enough, the average test is rather a test for school acquirement than for basic factors of intelligence, and it is just as true that these basic factors may be exceedingly difficult to test. We can make approximations, however, as will be shown later, and these do seem to bear a direct relation both with school work and work out of school.

These, with other equally sound points, are but smoke screens for the real attack. Mr. Lippmann, for instance, declares that if tests really show predestined ability it would be better if both tests and testers were "sunk without warning in the Sargasso Sea." And the reason for this destruction of innocent and hard-working psychologists is that their tests can be made an "engine of cruelty" to a child, stamping on the child a sense of "permanent inferiority." This is the kind of attack that is so dangerous because it is plausible and appeals to sickly sentimentality. Like most sentimentalists, Mr. Lippmann can go right by an obvious cruelty to exclaim over one that does not exist. The writer, who has been a school-man for some fourteen years, knows nothing so cruel to a child as the usual present, every-day system that lumps children of all grades of intelligence into one class, and attempts to drive them over the yearly mark together. All those who are now dolefully echoing this particular kind of attack must forget the ter-

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rible hounding and badgering of children who are "slow" in an endeavor to force them to keep up with a standard that is beyond them. The writer has seen it and has been harrowed by it frequently. Sometimes it is the child, doggedly struggling in a hopeless endeavor to keep at least somewhere near the obviously brighter boys in his class, finally giving away to an apathy, a real sense of inferiority, and sometimes a complete indifference or dislike for anything that is remotely connected with schools and the lessons thereof.

What about the feelings of inferiority of the child who is "left down," not once, but time after time? And yet that happens continually when children of markedly lesser and greater ability are lumped together. True enough, the brilliant ones frequently suffer too by being held down to the average of accomplishment. Ability is far too rare to have it wasted in such fashion. But it is this very sense of inferiority and the cruel prodding and harassing that the applied intelligence test spares the slower child. The sentimental objectors can hardly have seen the actual application of tests to children. The writer has, and, be assured, when the child of less ability is grouped with others of his own caliber, with work planned to meet their capacities, the result is an infinitely happier group of youngsters, a quick return of self-confidence, and, most emphatically, a more definite and certain progress than would be possible otherwise.

So even the common "school acquirement" test, intelligently applied, makes not only for more efficiency, but for happiness and self-confidence, even with the children of comparatively second-rate intelligence.

Our sentimentalist objectors very, very seriously object to the idea that intelligence is hereditary, and can be proved so. Their claim is that the superior mentality of "favored" children is undoubtedly due to their "favored" environment. It is easy to see that a certain proof of the general inheritance of intelligence would horribly annoy folk holding some of our "advanced" social theories. But the alarm is needless. The amount of incredible dullness found among children of most exclusive private school rank would tend to disprove their theory as to the favorable effect of environment. Now the fact is that the data seem to prove there is a close relation between intelligence and heredity. But our objectors can take much consolation in the fact that this inheritance, unfortunately, does not always seem to function; and also, take note, our most capable and successful men seem to plan purposely for the complete destruction of any capacity that may have been inherited by their children. Thus we have the proverb: "Three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves." Nevertheless, in all seriousness, it does seem that intelligence owes much to inheritance, and it is mighty well for us all that such a rare and socially valuable quality can be inherited at all.

Finally, the writer would like to make a small suggestion as to the character of tests in general. Even Mr. Lippmann says truly that most tests do seem to classify school-children better than do our usual markings and examinations. All the more true because the usual examination is about the worst method that could be devised. But the usual intelligence tests should do well in classifying school-children, for most of these tests depend upon school acquirement, so to speak, for their accomplishment. And so many things may affect what a child gains in school that such a test may not always be fair.

For instance, the writer knows of a boy of fourteen who is the usual size for his age, but who has a most extraordinary capacity for organization and leadership. He has actual charge of a section of a certain State canal, where he "hires and fires" the men! Likely enough, the far-dwelling superintendent believes his reports come from a grown man. This means that the boy can send in proper reports, too. Yet that boy has had but one grade's work in a country school—no more. On the usual school intelligence test he would score very low, and yet his general intelligence is well above the average. The writer mentions this example merely to make clear his suggestion that a greater effort should be made to develop tests more independent of matters that might be gained in school, and yet would at the same time cover a broad range of factors of intelligence.

The writer feels that more fair tests can be developed by appealing more directly to those mental qualities upon which intelligence must depend for its action, using a minimum of school acquirement—just enough to enable a child to register his reactions. Among other things, for instance, intelligence surely depends on memory for things heard and for things seen—auditory and visual memory, so to speak. It must depend on rapid recognition, on rapid coordination, and upon association of ideas. It doubtless depends on other qualities, too, but these illustrate our meaning. Such tests may have a practical value absent in the usual test. For instance, last year, in a certain school, a number of pupils were doing work quite below the average. These girls made scores also in the usual type of test. Using the series of tests mentioned above, however, many were found to make high scores except, perhaps, in one test. This might be auditory memory, for instance, or visual memory. There were quite a few of these. An examination of eyes and ears discovered the cause of this fault in two or three cases. Where no such trouble was found the pupils were drilled in auditory memory or visual memory exercises, as the case might determine, for several months, and in a majority of cases there was a marked improvement in the school work itself. In other words, children appearing to be dull, and who make poor scores in tests such as the Terman Group Test, for example, may not have a really inferior mentality after all. There may be an eye defect or an ear defect that can be remedied, or by being taught to pay more attention to what is seen or heard the child may overcome to a large degree the seeming difficulty and do much better work. Though of course there were some who would improve little with all the training in the world, and these seemed to be the pupils who made low scores in *all* of the five tests mentioned.

A few weeks ago the writer tried these five tests with a seventh grade in Kansas City, and found that the twelve-year boys averaged an "I. Q." of 112.5, the thirteen-year boys 96, and the fourteen-year boys 84. In an eighth grade the thirteen-year girls had an average "I. Q." of 105, and those of fourteen had an "I. Q." of 91.5. In other words, the older the child for the same grade, the lower the I. Q. when gained by the five tests mentioned—recognition, association, auditory memory, visual memory, and co-ordination. This of course is what one would expect, and doubtless other tests would show the same general tendencies. The writer merely wishes to show that tests based on the five factors mentioned show it with great clarity.

A combination of scores from the association test and the test for recognition seems to have the highest correlation with school work. Testing a large group of Philadelphia school-children, the coefficient of correlation between association, with recognition, and school achievement was .78, with a probable error of .028.

The writer acknowledges to the full the great value of school acquirement tests, such as the Terman Group Test, for instance, but merely suggests that tests for the qualities he has just mentioned might also be useful in finding if low scores are the result of a generally low mentality or of one underdeveloped and possibly improvable factor.

We have reached, after all, no more than the threshold of this great field of research—one that should be of immense benefit to future generations. Already the intelligence test aids us in understanding individual children, in making it possible for us to recognize and remedy defects, to recognize and provide for special ability, and, for children of lower than average mentality, to lift them from the despair and nagging certain to be present when grouped with those more able mentally. And their self-confidence can be built up and their future immeasurably brightened by their being placed with others of the same ability and given work and training specially suited to their capacities, needs, and interests.

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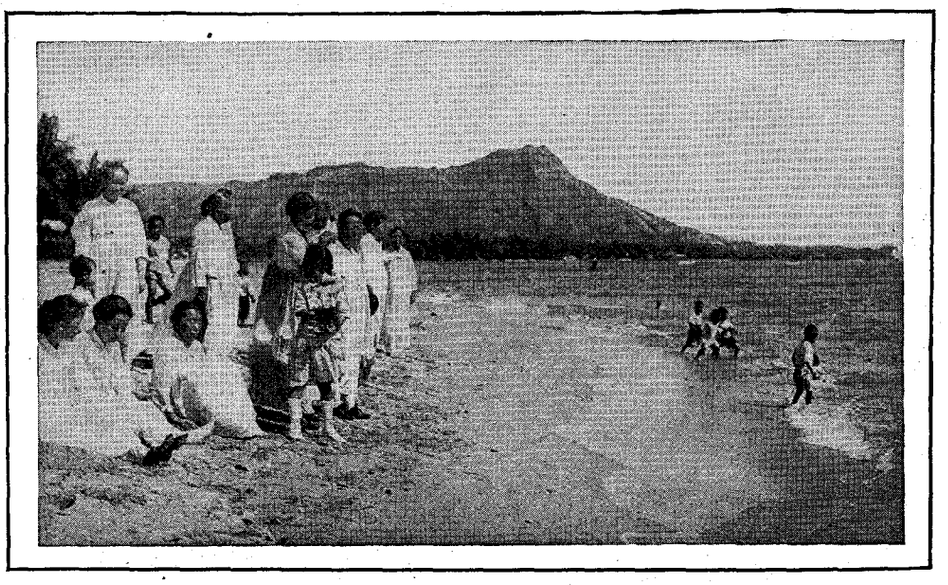
UNCLE SAM'S POLYGLOT DAUGHTERS IN THE PACIFIC

JAPANESE WOMEN IN RICE FIELDS OF HAWAII

FILIPINO SEWING CLASS IN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HONOLULU, WHERE WOMEN ARE LEARNING TO MAKE AMERICAN CLOTHES



SOME WOMEN OF THE KOREAN COLONY IN HONOLULU ENJOYING A PICNIC AT WAIKIKI BEACH

Picnics, parties, mothers' clubs, English classes, etc., are part of the International Institute programme which is carried out by an American worker, a Korean worker, and an Executive Committee of Korean women

From Shirley Leonard, Coudersport, Pennsylvania

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THE BOOK TABLE

HORACE ONCE MORE

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

ALTHOUGH the American contribution to classical scholarship in the nineteenth century was honorable, what there was of it, there was not as much as there ought to have been. For that reason, if for no other, it is pleasant to note that in the twentieth century two of the most honorable enterprises in this field are American. The first of these is the "Loeb Library,"[1] which is to extend to three hundred volumes, each of which presents the Greek or Latin text on the left-hand page, facing an English translation on the right-hand page. The second is the more recent series entitled "Our Debt to Greece and Rome," edited by Professor Hadzsits, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Moore, of Johns Hopkins. In this there are to be fifty volumes or a few more, each of them prepared by a scholar specially qualified to deal with the author confided to him. While both the "Loeb Library" and "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" were undertaken in America, their editors have welcomed the co-operation of European scholars, thus testifying to the essential unity of the classical tradition throughout the civilized world.

To prepare the volume on "Horace and His Influence"[2] the editors of "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" selected Professor Grant Showerman, of the University of Wisconsin; and no better choice could have been made. Professor Showerman has not a little of the caressing delicacy of Andrew Lang and of the mellow urbanity of Gaston Boissier. Like the Scotsman and the Frenchman, he has the broad and deep learning demanded by his task, but there is none of the dry dust of pedantry in his loving appreciation of the Roman poet, who is the most modern of them all. Professor Showerman is a humanist who is also human, and who is therefore equipped to make his readers perceive and feel and enjoy the abiding humanity of the friendly man of the world who lived nineteen hundred years ago and who talks to us now almost as if he were our own contemporary. Horace was a man of the world who was also a man of letters and who could have played a part in politics had he so chosen. He was intimate with Vergil and with Mæcenas, Prime Minister of Augustus, and, although he was the son of a freedman, he moved in the "best society" of Rome. Augustus wanted him for private secretary, but the poet preferred to be free from the shackles of office and to be at liberty to withdraw at will to his Sabine farm. It is testimony to Horace's tact and to his force of character that the all-powerful Emperor did not resent this refusal and continued his friendship. I wonder whether Goumy was right when he suggested (in his posthumous volume of essays, "Les Latins") that the peace of Rome was so new and so sudden that it was almost unbelievable, and that there was a general doubt whether it would endure—a suggestion which might very well account for certain

From an old Engraving

HORACE

reticences of Horace and for the fact that he does not "speak out" (as Matthew Arnold said of Gray).

There is an irreverent impertinence in Eugene Field's slangy stanzas which he was daring enough to call the "Truth about Horace:"

> He was a very owl, sir,
> And starting out to prowl, sir,
> You bet he made Rome howl, sir,
> Until he filled his date;
> With a massic-laden ditty,
> And a classic maiden pretty
> He painted up the city,
> And Mæcenas paid the freight.

This may be the truth, but it is not the whole truth; and in so far as it is true, it is true only to the youthful years of the poet, when he was rather a "man about town" than a man of the world. Austin Dobson, the most devoted of Horatians, is nearer to the truth in his "To Q. H. F."—

> Ours is so far advanced an age!
> Sensation tales, a classic stage,
> Commodious villas:
> We boast high art, an Albert Hall,
> Australian meats, and men who call
> Their sires gorillas!
> We have a thousand things, you see,
> Not dreamt in your philosophy.
>
> And yet, how strange! Our "world" to-day,
> Tried in the scale, would scarce outweigh
> Your Roman cronies;
> Walk in the Park—you'll seldom fail
> To find a Sybaris on the rail
> By Lydia's ponies,
> Or hap on Burrus, wigged and stayed,
> Ogling some unsuspecting maid.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> So with the rest. Who will may trace
> Behind the new each older face
> Defined as clearly;
> Science proceeds and men stand still;
> Our "world" to-day's as good or ill,—
> As cultured (nearly),
> As yours was, Horace. You alone,
> Unmatcht, unmet, we have not known.

No doubt Professor Showerman was within his rights when he quoted the whole of Dobson's delightful lyric and when he failed to mention Field's rollicking and frolicsome verses. Yet it is Field's example which has inspired half a dozen of our columnists to bring Horace down to date; and perhaps Field found his inspiration in Thackeray's modernization of "Persicos Odi"—

> Dear Lucy, you know what my wish is;
> I hate all your Frenchified fuss;
> Your silly entrées and made dishes
> Were never intended for us.

Paraphrases like this of Thackeray's and like Dobson's lovely rondel "You shun me, Chloe, wild and shy" are more felicitous and really truer to the original than the barren effort to translate strictly Horace's untranslatable lyrics, which have tempted so many English poets to their undoing. Horace's Latin is so perfect, so concise, so clear, so charming, that the task of turning his lines into English, one after another, seems to be easy enough. But it is not even difficult; it is impossible. I was surprised to observe that Professor Showerman has eulogized the renderings of Sir Theodore Martin, which have always seemed to me hard and mannered; and I was confirmed in this opinion forty years ago—

> (Eheu, eheu Posthume,
> The years glide away and are lost to me.)

—when Austin Dobson quoted a line or two from one of Sir Theodore's versions with the swift comment, "How un-Horatian that is!" Perhaps, on the whole, the most satisfactory, or the most nearly satisfactory, or the least unsatisfactory, translation of the "Odes" is the eclectic selection made by the late Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary. This was published in 1901 in a dainty little volume of the "Thumb-Nail Series," and I suppose it to be the book which Professor Showerman lists as the "Century Horace." Certainly it is a delectable tome, containing "infinite riches in a little room." The list of English poets from whom Dr. Smith drew upon for his translations is a testimony "more enduring than brass" to the perennial appeal of

[1] A tribute to the "Loeb Library" from the authoritative pen of Professor G. M. Whicher will appear in a subsequent issue.

[2] Horace and His Influence. By Grant Showerman. The Marshall Jones Company, Boston. $1.50.

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Horace. The catalogue includes Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Herrick, Congreve, Swift, Sir Charles Sedley, Addison, Cowley, Samuel Johnson, Mahony ("Father Prout"), Merivale, Conington, Goldwin Smith, Procter, and Austin Dobson.

Professor Showerman begins by telling us that Horace is set apart from other men of letters, ancient and modern, by a special quality:

> This distinctive quality lies neither in the originality nor the novelty of the Horatian message, which, as a matter of fact, is surprisingly familiar, and perhaps even commonplace. It lies rather in the appealing manner and mood of its communication. It is a message living and vibrant.
>
> The reason for this is that in Horace we have, above all, a person. No poet speaks from the page with greater directness, no poet establishes so easily and so completely the personal relation with the reader, no poet is remembered so much as if he were a friend in the flesh. In this respect, Horace among poets is a parallel to Thackeray in the field of the novel. What the letters of Cicero are to the intrigue and turmoil of politics, war and the minor joys and sorrows of private and social life in the last days of the Republic, the lyrics and the "Conversations" of Horace are to the mood of the philosophic mind of the early Empire. . . . We reconstruct the times of Cæsar and Augustus from fortunate acquaintance with two of the most representative men who ever possessed the gift of literary genius. (Pages 3, 4.)

Professor Showerman discusses in turn Horace the person, Horace the poet, Horace the interpreter of his time, Horace the philosopher of life. Thus is the friendly lyrist sketched from different angles; and thus are we enabled to form our own composite portrait. No one of these sections is a cleaner piece of work than that which sets before us clearly and sharply what Horace asked from life:

> Horace's prayer is rather to be freed from the care of empty ambition, from the fear of death and the passion of anger, to laugh at superstition, to enjoy the happy return of his birthday, to be forgiving of his friends, to grow more gentle and better as old age draws on, to recognize the proper limit in all things:
>
> Health to enjoy the blessings sent
> From heaven; a mind unclouded, strong;
> A cheerful heart; a wise content,
> An honored age; and song.

Then Professor Showerman, after telling us what Horace was when alive, traces the influence through the ages; and this is a survey as interesting as it is scholarly. It is pleasant to be told (page 109) that "no author from the classics has been so frequently translated as Horace." In the history of every modern literature we find a succession of translators, paraphrasers, imitators, and disciples of Horace. For example, Professor Showerman notes his influence on that most un-Horatian improviser of genius, Lope de Vega; but he fails to record that the Spanish poet's "Arte Nuevo de Nacer Comedias" is modeled on the "Ars Poetica."

Professor Showerman lists Molière among those inspired by Horace, but he omits to tell us that one Horatian ode is the basis of a lovers' quarrel and reconciliation in three of Molière's comedies. There is an interesting kinship of spirit between Horace and Molière; both are men of the world, who do not ask too much from life and who look on at the human comedy with tolerant sympathy. They are akin also in this, that their themes are local and immediate, or seem so, and yet their appeal to latter-day observers of life is cosmopolitan and perennial. It may be suggested also that the fertilizing influence exerted by Molière's comedies and by Horace's familiar epistles upon the eighteenth-century essay of Steele and Addison is both wider and deeper than has been noted by the historians of English literature.

With one more quotation I must leave this illuminating little book:

> But the most pronounced effect of Horace's dynamic power is its inspiration to sane and truthful living. Life seems a simple thing, yet there are many who miss the paths of happiness and wander in wretched discontent because they are not bred to distinguish between the false and the real. We have seen the lesson of Horace: that happiness is not from without but from within; that it is not abundance that makes riches, but attitude; that the acceptation of worldly standards of getting and having means the life of the slave; that the fraction is better increased by division of the denominator than by multiplying the numerator; that unbought riches are better possessions than those the world displays as the prizes most worthy of striving for No poet is so full of inspiration as Horace for those who have glimpsed these simple and easy yet little known secrets of living. Men of twenty centuries have been less dependent on the hard-won goods of this world because of him, and lived fuller and richer lives. (Page 167.)

As I copied out this statement of the philosophy of a Roman who was a man of the world I remarked for the first time its likeness to the philosophy of an American who shunned the world and sought solitude as Horace sought society. After all, David Henry Thoreau was a stoic in his way, as Quintus Horatius Flaccus had been in his.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

LOVE AND OTHER STORIES. By Anton Chekhov. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

This concludes the collected edition of Chekhov's novels and tales excellently edited by Mrs. Garnett. There are thirteen volumes in all, and when one remembers that Chekhov's bent and vein was toward the very short story which made its picture and its point with lightning-like incisiveness, one is astonished at the amount of his production. Despite the remarkable work done by the newest school of Russians, the fiction of Chekhov and Turgenev has not been distanced.

MOSTLY SALLY. By P. G. Wodehouse. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

No one among the younger English writers gets more fun into his characters than Mr. Wodehouse. We will not say that the present story is quite as good as his "Damsel in Distress," which we like better than even his more popular "Little Warrior," but it has much the same liveliness, with perhaps a little more sincere touch of feeling. The Wodehouse stories are not literature in the distinguished sense of the word, but they certainly are jolly.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

BEACHCOMBER IN THE ORIENT (A). By Harry L. Foster. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

Mr. Foster will be remembered by his "Adventures of a Tropical Tramp." The picture he gives of the Orient in his new book is a series of snap-shots, bits of personal adventure, and close-by views of people and things. He was stranded in French Indo-China when a supposed friend ran away with his money and his clothes, and thereafter hiked through Siamese jungles, rode on freight cars in the Malay States, and in other ways lived a hand-to-mouth life which in no way dismayed, but amused him. The book is a queer jumble in some ways, but it is assuredly readable, and abundant illustration adds to the pleasure.

FROM THE DEEP OF THE SEA. By Charles Edward Smith. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

This is decidedly an addition to the literature of sea adventure. The author was surgeon on an English whaling ship. The voyage described lasted fourteen months; the captain and twelve of the crew of fifty died; when the ship broke into the open sea all the survivors were in a terrible condition from starvation, scurvy, and lack of fuel. The author of the diary was a Quaker, the captain was religious, prayer-meetings were held whenever there was trouble, and the captain refused to hunt whales on Sunday. The narrative (edited by Surgeon Smith's son) is queer as well as adventurous and thrilling.

STUDIES IN NORTH AFRICA. By Cyril Fletcher Grant. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

This is a moderate-priced reprint of part of a larger work published a few years ago. It presents in an agreeable narrative the history of the Carthaginian, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish occupation of North Africa, together with personal observations made during a tour of the regions described by the author. The photographs of the remains of Roman civilization are especially impressive, including as they do a picture of an amphitheater in the ancient city of Thysdrus that approaches the Roman Colosseum in size and magnificence.

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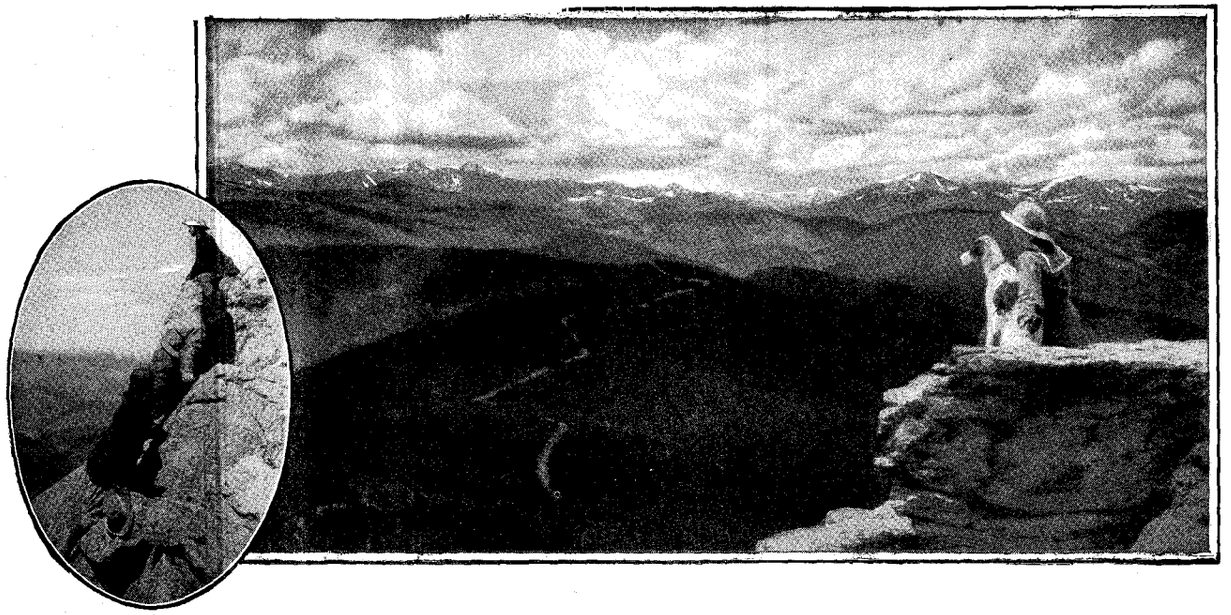

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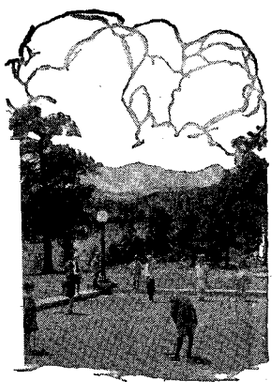

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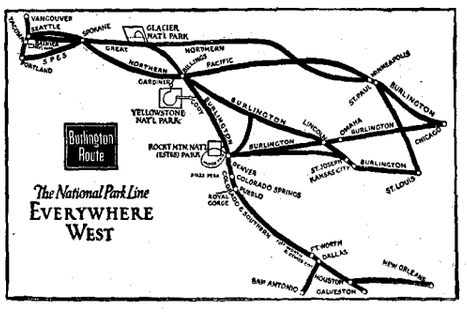

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE FINE ART OF CATCHING THE "SUCKER"

BY EDWARD JEROME DIES

Many and devious are the wiles employed by unscrupulous promoters to catch the unwary investor. Mr. Dies will describe some of the methods employed by these gentry in a series of three articles, of which this is the first. Mr. Dies will also mention several of these promoters who have been exposed by the Vigilance Committee of the Advertising Clubs of the World. He also adds some good advice as to proper investment methods.—THE EDITORS.

PART I

"AND so I warn you that unless you save money during the harvest of life the drought of old age will catch you flat at sixty."

It was a plant superintendent speaking. His remarks were addressed to an army of workers, many of whom had been drawn from the corners of the earth. In a near-by harbor boat

How to Build a Fortune by Systematic Investment

SYSTEMATIC investment is the basis of most large fortunes. By laying aside a small amount of money each week or each month and investing it in amounts of $1000, $500 or $100, every man may build up a comfortable fortune. For example, $10 a week put by regularly and invested every ten weeks so as to return 6% interest, will amount to $20,000 in a little over twenty years.

Study the following table, which vividly shows how small sums mount up into large ones in this way:

YEARS		$10 A WEEK	$25 A WEEK	YEARS		$10 A WEEK	$25 A WEEK
3	3% Interest	1,633.84	4,077.62	10	3% Interest	6,086.55	15,135.71
	4% "	1,656.51	4,138.62		4% "	6,380.47	15,940.95
	6% " **Bonds**	**1,691.96**	**4,230.57**		6% " **Bonds**	**7,025.91**	**17,572.96**
5	3% Interest	2,825.83	7,005.58	15	3% Interest	9,870.67	24,571.15
	4% "	2,875.39	7,183.86		4% "	10,757.50	26,615.80
	6% " **Bonds**	**2,998.74**	**7,498.36**		6% " **Bonds**	**12,440.13**	**31,112.45**
8	3% Interest	4,723.94	11,737.71	20	3% Interest	14,262.37	35,521.38
	4% "	4,894.66	12,228.81		4% "	16,018.60	39,628.37
	6% " **Bonds**	**5,271.05**	**13,182.44**		6% " **Bonds**	**19,717.06**	**49,309.87**

This table is a sample of the material contained in our booklet "*Common Sense in Investing Money.*" The many valuable features of this booklet make it interesting to every investor. It will be sent by return mail, without cost or obligation, on receipt of your letter, post card, or telephone request. Specify

BOOKLET D-1305

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ESTABLISHED 1882 — OFFICES IN FORTY CITIES — INCORPORATED

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CHICAGO

41 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

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were unloading their red cargoes from the iron range. Heavily laden trains crawled across a far-flung patchwork of shiny steel.

"You men make good wages," the speaker went on. "Nor do we wish to dictate how you spend these wages. But we do want to teach you the art of thrift and the equally important art of careful investment.

"We want to make certain that your savings are not stolen from you. To-day the country is brimming with crafty Wallingfords. You'll meet them everywhere. You will be urged to enter new get-rich-quick schemes with the promise of making a million on a hundred. Pass these tricksters up like poison. Go to your banker or to a reputable investment house for advice. Or bring your problems to us. But, above all, don't be a sucker."

This noontime sermon on thrift and investment at an industrial plant just outside Chicago is typical of meetings being held daily throughout the great centers of industry. The growing campaign at factories, mills, mines, and stores was started when it became evident that wage and salary earners must be protected from the three-shell games by which a gullible public is being mulcted out of a billion dollars annually. Some corporations are conducting the educational campaign by word of mouth; others, by house organs and bulletins; still others, by "tiny talks" printed on a single sheet and slipped into the pay envelope.

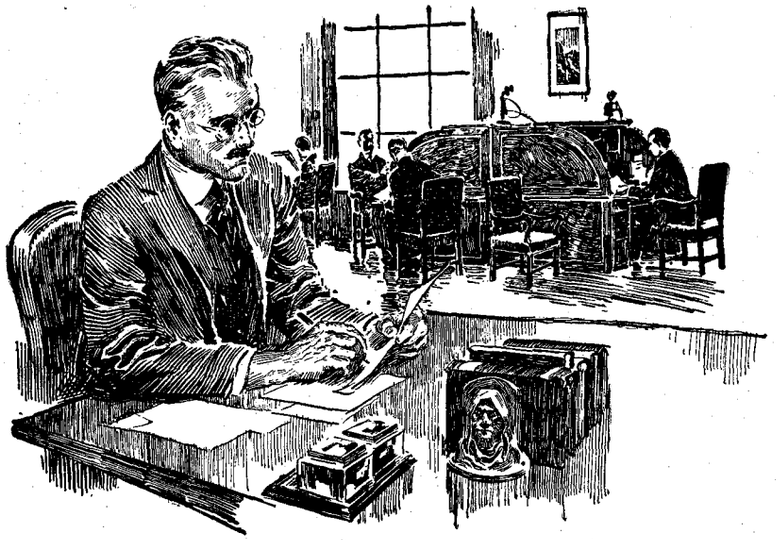
"If workers would give their hearty co-operation," said one big employer, "we could virtually rid America of stock swindlers in three years."

There is no way to determine the total loss through purchase of fraudulent securities, but good authorities, says the Better Business Bureau of the Advertising Clubs of the World, "place the amount all the way from $250,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. We ourselves estimate that it exceeds a billion dollars annually."

Disposing of fake securities has become a fine art. Employers are enlightening workers as to the methods used. Salesmen are carefully schooled and are compelled to repeat verbatim certain talks which, while sounding ridiculous to many, are strikingly effective when the law of averages is applied.

The salesman first refers at length to well-known projects that have enriched stockholders. He assails banks for low interest rates and declares the banker who pays the depositor 3 or 4 per cent usually makes from 50 to 100 per cent on the money. He soon destroys the victim's sense of values. He skillfully injects into the talk many impressive names, conveying the idea that these persons are financially interested. At the proper moment, according to the printed sales talks, he is to swing into dramatic art and register "enthusiasm, chagrin, amazement, or anger as the occasion suggests."

"Concentrate the prospect's attention," says one of these instruction



A business man wrote us:

"EACH MONTH I receive a number of circulars offering me securities. The senders evidently assume that I know all about the various types of investments and the specific issues listed. Bond salesmen frequently call on me, but usually they try to sell me some security without a thought as to its suitability.

"What I need is some qualified person or reliable firm to help me choose those investments best suited to my financial circumstances, business requirements and savings plans."

Perhaps you feel the same need. Not every good investment is the *right* investment for you. The Equitable will be glad to help you select from a wide and diversified list those securities best suited to your requirements.

Direct representatives of our Bond Department are located in the cities listed below. You may consult us by mail as satisfactorily as by personal call. Send today for our current list of attractive offerings.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
37 WALL STREET

FOREIGN OFFICES
LONDON: 3 King William St., E.C. 4
PARIS: 23 Rue de la Paix
MEXICO CITY: 48 Calle de Capuchinas

DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES
PHILADELPHIA: Land Title Building
BALTIMORE: Calvert and Redwood Sts.
CLEVELAND: 629 Euclid Avenue
CHICAGO: 29 South LaSalle St.
SAN FRANCISCO: 485 California St.

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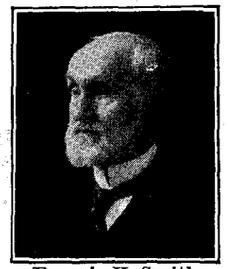
He Paved the Way for Your *Financial Independence*



Francis H. Smith

FIFTY years ago the late Francis H. Smith, who was then employed in the House of Representatives and also a member of the commission appointed by President Grant to settle the Sioux Indian disputes, decided to go into business for himself.

Born and raised on a farm in Connecticut, he knew that the foundation of all wealth was land. He knew, furthermore, that the presence of the National Government in Washington, D. C., was *a guarantee of constantly increasing real estate values*. He knew that money would be needed to finance the Capital's expansion.

Started in 1873

So it was, in 1873, that Francis H. Smith opened an office and engaged in the real estate mortgage loan and investment business.

In 1873 there were no apartment houses in Washington and only 33 small hotels. Today there are approximately a thousand handsome apartment structures and some 125 hotels, which rank with the best to be found in any city in the world.

Developing Washington

The F. H. Smith Company has played its part in this work of development. Buildings like these necessarily had to be financed in order to be built.

Such financing in the majority of cases has been in the form of mortgage loans.

It is these loans—loans on apartments, hotels, office buildings, etc.—that are offered by us to the investing public in the form of First Mortgage Bonds. The security back of them is Washington real estate—improved, income-producing property.

Safe for 50 Years

Our First Mortgage Investments have behind them a record of *no loss to any investor in 50 years*. Funds may be invested for as short a period as 2 years or as long as 15 years, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000.

The interest return of 6½% is made all the more attractive by definite tax free features.

Our Investment Savings Plan puts these investments within the reach of everyone who can save even as little as $10 a month.

Let us send you a free copy of our Golden Anniversary booklet. It contains the illustrated story of F. H. Smith's remarkable career and of one of the most interesting periods in the Nation's Capital.

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Founded 1873
FIRST MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mail This Coupon Today

The F. H. Smith Company,
Washington, D. C.

Without placing myself under any obligation, I would like to receive a copy of your free Golden Anniversary booklet.

.....

.....

6 .....

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

booklets, which is typical. "Write as you talk. Mention that you understand the price will be doubled next week. Read very slowly paragraphs of prospectus indicated in red. Then continue as follows:

"Now, Mr. Jones, you have the proposition in a nutshell. If there are any questions, I'd be glad to answer them [while saying this get your pen ready as if you expected him to use it], and if there are no questions I'd be glad to have your check. [Lay pen on blank.]

"Successful men advise investment. Investment will make you a man of affairs. It will make you a force, not a mere drag. Men who are forceful are quick in decisions.

"Now be honest with yourself, Mr. Jones. [Never let him get in a word until you have reached this point. If he should break in with an objection, ignore it and go on. When you are ready for his objection, let him speak.]

"I must talk it over with my wife. [This is a frequent feeble alibi which must be met in this way.]

"Mr. Jones, your wife is not the one who must study this. She is not the one who must pay for it. All she can do is to tell you that it would be wonderfully good. [Here register sincere feeling.] But you know that yourself right now. Your trouble is not that you need advice, but that you need courage. This fear is the hallmark of the weak man.

"The strong man never fears, never doubts, never hesitates. As Emerson says, 'he not only leaves the many out of his calculations, but he also leaves out the few.' He is sufficient unto himself. If you want to be a strong man, act as a strong man acts. A man is but the personification of his habits. Your acts will become habitual. Then you'll be one of the strong. Isn't that reasonable? [Yes.] Right on that line, please."

One of the gravest dangers in the path of the embryo investor is the unlisted security. While there are unlisted securities of very high grade, those of low grade are used by the unscrupulous to exploit investors. The principal advantages in the case of the listed securities are that they have a more ready market. The investor can tell what the market price is from time to time.

Danger lies in the investor's ignorance of the market price or the fair value of the unlisted security. Trading on this ignorance, many shady promoters and dealers will sell an unlisted security for several times the price at which it could be bought on the open market. Frequently stock in this company or that is purchased by the uninformed at $100 a share when it is being offered freely at $20 a share. A number of shady investment houses have become rich through these methods.

They will sell the investor, let us say, five shares at par $100 each. These are to be paid for on the partial payment plan. The purchaser pays, let us say,

Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

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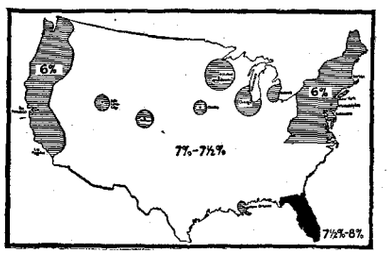

Invest where you can get a good rate

By looking at this little map, you will see that first mortgage investments on Florida property pay 7½% or 8%, which is 1% or 2% more than most other parts of the country offer. What is the reason?

Where money is plentiful, as in the big cities of the North and East, first mortgage investments pay a lower rate than in other sections, even when the security and the assurance of safety are the same in both cases. Geography has a great deal to do with investments, and our customers all over the country are finding that they can get a better rate by investing in Miller First Mortgage Bonds. These bonds, secured by income-earning properties in Florida cities, have an unbroken safety record.

Mail the coupon for an interesting leaflet called "Invest by the Map," which shows how to get the best return obtainable with safety.

G. L. Miller
BOND & MORTGAGE
Company
Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House
603 Miller Bldg. Miami, Florida

G. L. MILLER BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY
603 Miller Bldg., Miami, Florida

Dear Sirs: Please send me, free and without obligation, your folder called "Invest by the Map," which shows how to get 1% to 2% more interest.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

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"I Started with a $100 Bond"

A good customer of ours discussed his financial problems the other day.

"My situation," he said, "was typical of most men—a good income and an equal outgo.

"I am not especially extravagant, but on the other hand I had never discovered a way to get ahead financially. Some time ago a Banker told me that if I ever wanted to invest some money to put it into good first mortgage bonds. He said they were absolutely safe, yielded the highest interest consistent with safety and had the big advantage of being a permanent investment to put away in a strong box and forget, except on semi-annual interest dates; not speculative; always worth exactly par—never less.

"I had a hundred dollars in my pocket at the time and decided to buy a Columbia First Mortgage Bond, which my friend said was the most modern and scientifically protected form of mortgage bond that had been produced.

"That little bond gave me a lot of satisfaction. It was literally my first investment.

"Since college, I had earned more than one hundred thousand dollars and had actually invested but $100 of it.

"My wife became interested and rearranged household expenses so she could make monthly payments on a $500 bond. I couldn't afford to let her get ahead of me so I cut out a few expenses and tackled a $500 bond myself. Before it was too late, we have learned how to get ahead financially."

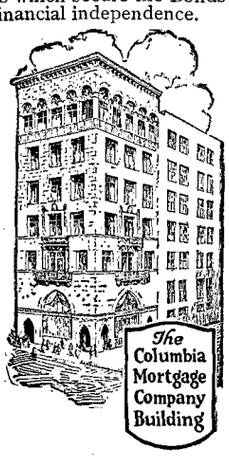
Columbia First Mortgage Bonds are fully secured by the land, building and rental of the finest New York realty. Principal is safe and earnings are generous. Columbia Bonds are obtainable in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 earning 6½%. A partial payment plan is provided. Send for our valuable free book which explains fully why Columbia Bonds are so safe, illustrates actual properties which secure the Bonds and points the way to financial independence.

Send for book K-55

COLUMBIA MORTGAGE COMPANY

Columbia Mortgage Company Building

4 East 43d Street
New York City



FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

$350, and still owes $150 before he owns the shares. A "runner" from the firm, posing as an outsider, then informs him that the shares are quoted at about $20 in the open market. He verifies this. Finding that he can purchase five shares of the stock in the market for substantially less than he still owes on the present shares, he discontinues payments. Thus he breaks his contract and forfeits the $350 paid in. The crooked house is just that much richer.

Such firms are despised and in time hunted down by the reputable brokerage and financial institutions. They hold the same position as the bucket-shop. And let it be said that in the fight to eliminate the bucket-shop the boards of trade and stock exchanges have spent millions of dollars. For the bucket-shop is the deadly enemy of the legitimate, dependable brokerage firm. It is a thorn in the side of this high-grade, necessary business. The bucket-shop can no more be compared to the reputable brokerage house with memberships in boards of trade and stock exchanges than Ponzi can be compared to honest bankers. Nevertheless, in an effort to impress their constituents, many stupid or misinformed politicians are prone to class the scapegoat "bucketeer" with the best men of the entire stock, bond, and brokerage industry. Thus the ill-advised investor is further puzzled.

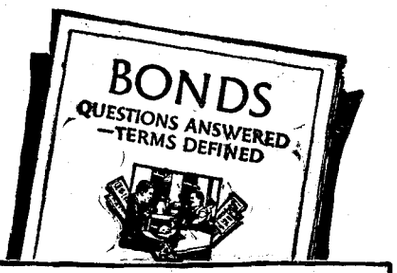
A bucket-shop is an office where people gamble in fractional lots of stocks and other commodities that are bought and sold on exchanges. Instead of placing its trades through the legitimate channels of business, as is done by all houses with a spark of integrity, the bucket-shop merely holds the money, hoping that a price swing will go against the customer, and thus give the bucket-shop a one hundred per cent profit. Such places thrive on a declining market. The average bucket-shop is an establishment having little or no capital and frequented principally by the $10 margin gang.

Part II of "The Fine Art of Catching the Sucker" will be published next week.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. What is the present financial position of the General Motors Corporation, and how do its securities rank as investments?

A. The General Motors Corporation has just issued its report for 1922, showing net sales of $463,706,733, the largest in its history. After all charges, including payments on its preferred stocks, the corporation earned $45,066,907 on the common, or the equivalent of $2.19 per share. The 7 per cent debenture stock, 6 per cent debenture stock, and the 6 per cent preferred stock rank equally as to payment of dividends and are considered good business men's investments. The common stock is speculative. At the end of 1922 the corporation had 65,665 stockholders, showing a wide distribution of ownership.



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THE experienced as well as the beginning bond buyer will find it valuable to have at hand a copy of our booklet, "BONDS—Questions Answered—Terms Defined."

This book provides a digest of information which might otherwise be gained only from broad experience or wide reading concerned with investments.

It is indexed for ready reference and covers questions which long observation has shown most frequently present themselves to investors when selecting or handling their bond investments.

Non-technical definitions of commonly used bond terms are included.

We shall welcome the opportunity to place this booklet in the hands of any one to whom it may be useful.

***Write for Booklet** 253*

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West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York

300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J

Hotel Webster
(Near 5th Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK

Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk of all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.

Rates and map gladly sent upon request

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NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
Adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pocono Manor Winter Inn

American Plan Moderate Rates

References Required

The happy land of winter sports and healthgiving rest. Skiing, skating, tobogganing and snowshoeing. Bracing climate, excellent food, comfortable rooms, personal attention.

The ideal week-end trip.

Less than three hours from New York via the D. L. & W. R. R. It is suggested that reservations be made at once.

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Pocono Manor, Pa.

"Pennsylvania's Most Healthful Resort"

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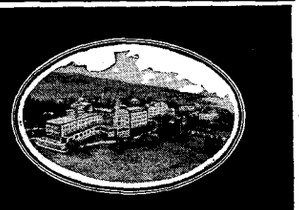

THE GLEN SPRINGS
WATKINS GLEN, N.Y.
ON SENECA LAKE
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. The Pioneer American "cure" for heart disorders.

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. *Disorder of the nervous system* a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Board Wanted

WANTED—Boarding Place
For the months of July and August (not over 100 miles from New York City) by man and wife with child two years old. Address 138 W. 118th St., Apt. 63, New York City.

Property Wanted

COLLEGE PROFESSOR AND WIFE desire summer cottage in mountains. 9,071, Outlook.

WANTED—FARM 200 acres or less, about 60 miles from New York City, in hunting country. Good house, lighted by electricity, heated by furnace. Price not over $10,000. 9,043, Outlook.

Real Estate

ALABAMA

Best Land, Lowest Prices, Easiest Terms, Gulf Coast Highlands, Ala. For winter or all-year home. Fine climate, pure water, all grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, oranges, fishing, bathing, boating. Between large cities. Send for free booklet and prices. Address Owner, R. 500-81 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

IN exclusive residential locality, **Bridgeport, Conn.** Artistic home **for sale.** Six bedrooms, modern improvements. Easy terms. C. Baker, Ashley Hall, Charleston, S.C.

Lakeville, Conn., and Thereabouts
Country estates, farms, and cottages. Lake region of the Berkshires. Bell and Wagner.

NORWALK, CONN. TO RENT, furnished, June to October, house of 9 rooms, 2 baths, attractively located in hill section, 10 minutes from station. Rent $600. Address W. O. N., 42 Bayview Ave., So. Norwalk, Conn.

MAINE

For Sale, Quaint, Artistic Home, on Androscoggin Lake. 3 acres, modern conveniences, shade, shrubbery, flowers and vegetables. Suitable for permanent home or *summer camp for boys' or girls' school.* Comfortably secluded, yet near supplies. Unusually good fishing in two lakes. Owners, 9,069, Outlook.

Camden, Me. FOR RENT. Fully and modernly furnished high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. $500 to $900. Photos, plans, and detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. Littell, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Ocean Front Bungalows Moderate rents. S. W. Ball, 56 Pine St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY

"In the BERKSHIRES of New Jersey" 50 minutes from Broadway at MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY
For Sale—attractive modern all-year home and 6 acres in lawns, gardens, etc. Centrally located on hill near golf club. Immediate possession. 17 rooms, 2 sleeping-porches, 5 bathrooms, 5 fireplaces, billiard-room, sun-room, etc. Every convenience. 3-car garage containing servants' quarters. Cow-barn, etc. Condict, 15 Exchange Place Jersey City, N. J.

To Rent, an Unusual Furnished House and Grounds in the Select Montrose Section of
South Orange, N. J.
Modern improvements, Steinway grand piano, pianola, Sonora victrola. Verandas, breakfast porch; grounds attractively laid out with flowers and shrubbery; heavily wooded with large shade trees. Vegetable garden, ready for planting; fresh eggs; competent gardener in attendance; garage for 3 cars. Country clubs, very accessible, best golf. Address Owner, 24 Beaver St., New York.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks Icy Brook Camp, ST. HUBERTS, N. Y. Adjoining Ausable Club. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, shower bath; separate dining-room and kitchen. Furnished. Garage. Apply to S. B. Weston, 1324 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

Keene Valley, ADIRONDACKS
For Rent COTTAGE in perfect condition, charmingly and completely furnished. 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, telephone, garage, full icehouse, abundant water, **glorious view.** M. S. LUDLUM, 1827 Pine St., Philadelphia.

Essex-on-Lake Champlain Camp to rent for season, furnished. 6 double master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 double maids' room and bath. Hot and cold water, electric lights. Club available for meals if desired. Address M. B. Houghton, 310 Tappan St., Brookline, Mass.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW
FOR RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS
Located directly on Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, Lake George. Entirely new. Built by present owner, who will rent for the entire season at moderate rental. **Completely furnished throughout. Five rooms (three bedrooms) and bath. Kitchen with running water. Ice, wood, and rowboat included.**
For full particulars address 9,067, Outlook.

For Rent, furnished house, in Flushing. Twelve rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, gas and electricity, garden, heated three-car garage. Adjoins Old Country Club. Telephone to Flushing 2246, or write Mitchell, 207 Whitestone Ave., Flushing, L. I.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR RENT
HOME CANNING KITCHEN
Fresh fruit and vegetables from the place at wholesale rates. Write for particulars.
School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa.

Real Estate

RHODE ISLAND

Jamestown, R. I. FOR RENT, new 9-room cottage, shore property, fully furnished, near **West Ferry.** Good bathing. Golf and country club near. Owner, 2808 N St., Washington, D. C.

For Sale—Summer Cottage AT WICKFORD, R. I.
on Narragansett Bay. 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, lot 100 ft. by 200 ft., near hotel, bathing and boating, private dock. JAMES L. STEUART, 130 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.

VERMONT

FOR RENT ON SHORES OF
Lake Champlain, Cedar Beach, Vt.
estate of 10 acres of wooded land, 913 ft. shore front, with beautifully finished house, cottage and garage, completely furnished. Private dock. House has 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 additional lavatories, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, tower room, and encircling verandas with superb outlook over Lake Champlain, Green Mountains and Adirondacks. Cottage has living-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath, 3 bedrooms, 2 verandas. Garage has space for 3 cars and chauffeur's room. Rental price for season June 1 to October 1, house $1,000, cottage $500. Includes water, ice, firewood, rowboat and canoe. 9,041, Outlook.

CAMP FOR RENT. Desirable site at **Lake Dunmore.** Two-story building, four sleeping-rooms. Good drinking water, electric lights, wood, ice, and boat included in rental of $250 for season. 9,033, Outlook.

365 acres heart Green Mts.—ideal for sheep, dairy, summer home. ½ million ft. saw timber. Sugar orchard. Beautiful location. Cattle, sheep, horses, tools, $3,000 cash—buyer assume Federal loan $2,000. 9,031, Outlook.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

FREE—The magic story of the Master Key. Phipps, 1014 Belmont, Chicago.

SPEAKERS.—Special subjects prepared; lectures, articles, orations, debates. Expert service. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAFE 8% FIRST MORTGAGE INCOME CERTIFICATES additionally secured, tax exempted, quarterly payments. Permanent or reconvertible. Ask circulars. Home Building & Loan Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

MADE to order. Children's gingham bloomer dresses. Box 42, Ridgefield, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

FOR THE HOME

THE Barclay Egg Farm, Bedford, Pa., offers to families guaranteed fresh laid eggs, right from their own hens, for 60 cents per dozen, postpaid.

ROOMS TO RENT

EXCLUSIVE apartment, center of New York City. Two beautiful bedrooms, living-room; three people; private; $65 weekly. References exceptional. 3,471, Outlook.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5342, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Councilor for boys' camp. Must be good athlete and able to handle boys. State qualifications and give references. 3,452, Outlook.

WANTED, at once, a clever college girl to do field secretarial work for summer camp. 3,466, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Mother's helper. Children aged nine, five, two. Mrs. Lester Collins, Moorestown, N. J.

WANTED, seamstress. Refined, willing to assist with girls, Richmond institution. Address 3,460, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

IS there a college or other institution with vacancy for man with these qualifications: 44 years young, excellent health; 10 years' university teaching in economics, business organization, and applied psychology; fair public speaker; some business experience; degree of Doctor of Commercial Science; one recently published book on economics; intensely interested in the training of men. Write 3,448, Outlook.

Business Situations

UNENCUMBERED man, willing to travel on Pacific coast; home Los Angeles. Auditing, advertising, or investigating work preferred. 3,366, Outlook.

EDUCATED lady of refinement desires position as camp councilor or supervisor. 3,463, Outlook.

VISITING secretary desires another client in New York. Is fully equipped, experienced, has highest credentials. 3,468, Outlook.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, literary assistant. Very extraordinary qualifications and experience. Available after June 15. Address 3,472, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

FRENCH teacher, young lady, as companion to family going abroad. Highest references. 3,345, Outlook.

MICHIGAN senior, Protestant, desires position as companion or tutor with family to travel in Europe this summer. Best references. 3,451, Outlook.

AS supervisor of household and take entire charge of motherless children, woman of experience and refinement. Speaks French; age 42. Best references. 3,454, Outlook.

ENGLISH young woman, companion, secretary, chaperon; wide European experience, highly educated; highest references. Address 3,292, Outlook.

WANTED—Position by an experienced, cultivated, cheerful, capable woman. Will take any position of trust. Highest references. 3,459, Outlook.

LADY returning to Europe end of May would chaperon or take charge of children. Highest references. 3,458, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires position as companion or attendant for semi-invalid at Hot Springs, Va., or other health resort. 3,444, Outlook.

COLLEGE man will act as companion, secretary, and tutor with family traveling in Europe this summer in return for expenses. Can drive car. Has knowledge of French and German. Best references. 3,447, Outlook.

COUPLE, refined, wish position as superintendent of apartment house, institution, or with private family as caretakers. Reliable, honest, experienced. References. A. Burdick, 213 Merriman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

LADY of refinement and education desires position as companion or chaperon. 3,464, Outlook.

DISTINGUISHED German lady wishes position in cultured surroundings as companion. 3,469, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

PRESIDENT of graduating class of well-known college desires to travel as tutor or manager with family touring Europe this summer. Athlete and scholar. Good references. 3,374, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY English teacher, male, 33, now on leave in Colorado, would consider tutoring and living in private home. Exceptional opportunity to secure conscientious service of highest quality. Reasonable terms. Willing to travel. 3,375, Outlook.

MOTHER and teacher desires summer work camp, home, or hotel. 3,384, Outlook

COLLEGE student desires position as tutor for college entrance during summer. Best references. 3,404, Outlook.

SWARTHMORE junior desires summer position starting June 2. Tutor, chauffeur, councilor. 3,414, Outlook.

SEPTEMBER. Englishwoman desires position as tutor to girls seven to fourteen. English, French, music. Resident or non-resident. 3,439, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher, Catholic, experienced in high school and college, desires summer position. 3,453, Outlook.

RESPONSIBLE college woman wishes position as governess or companion during summer months. References. 3,455, Outlook.

YOUNG college man, athletic and musical, desires position as tutor in California this summer. 3,456, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY student desires position as tutor or companion for summer. Four years' experience as companion, tutor, and secretary. Highest references. 3,445, Outlook.

HAVERFORD '23 man, 22 years old, desires position for the summer as tutor, companion to boys of teen age, camp counselor, Scout-craft, or nature study. Best references. H. L. Wilbur, Haverford, Pa.

TUTOR, governess, companion, chaperon, Swiss college graduate. Languages, music, school studies. Experienced European traveler. Highest recommendations. 3,461. Outlook.

TEACHER—Young woman desires position as companion or governess for the summer. Would travel. Address 3,473. Outlook.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER of home economics, who has had experience as assistant camp director and dietitian, also as tea room manager would like position for the summer in either capacity. 3,474, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, kindergarten teacher, excellent qualifications, seeks position as governess or traveling position. June 15. 3,470, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

HOME school for a few talented children summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3,309. Outlook.

WANTED — Defective people to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

TO young women desiring training in the care of nervous patients a course of two years is offered by the Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Monthly allowance $25 and maintenance. For further information address Superintendent of Nurses.

PARENTS desiring private instruction for backward children at home or abroad inquire 3,446, Outlook.

BECOME a landscape architect! Big salaries, fascinating work! Free information. Landscapers, 425 Union League Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

AMERICANS! Would sell portraits of George and Martha Washington painted on glass about 1870. 3,462, Outlook.

Help Wanted!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

The rate is only ten cents per word, including address

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

BY THE WAY

SOME Americans are nettled when, in visiting Quebec, they are shown a small field piece said to have been captured by the British at the Battle of Bunker Hill. One of these sensitive Americans, Mayor Curley, of Boston, has, it is reported, requested the Quebec authorities, as an evidence of good feeling, to return the gun. A contemporary is reminded of an incident apropos of the suggestion. An Irish cabman in Quebec was wont to say to American tourists, on nearing the place where the gun is located: "Whin ye get inside they'll show ye a little brass cannon. An' they'll tell ye that they took it from ye at the battle of Bunker Hill. But don't ye care. You've got the hill."

From the "Harvard Lampoon:"

Canvasser—"Will you subscribe to the Republican campaign fund?"

Victim—"How much are you expecting?"

"Twenty-five dollars has been the least so far."

"Sorry, old man. I'm a Democrat."

"I have had no experience of a breed of animals in which the males do not show conspicuous courtesy to the females," writes Hans Coudenhove in the "Atlantic." "It is universal, and I see no reason to disbelieve the gentleman who assured me that he had seen, in the Gaboon, a male gorilla peel a pineapple and then hand the fruit to his consort. Ravens make no exception to this general rule. Nevermore [one of Mr. Coudenhove's ravens] showed his touching regard for Grip in that he never dreamed of touching the smallest piece of food before she had fully satisfied herself. If the plate was put on the veranda before she had arrived, he flew up to the top of a tree near the house and there started cawing frantically until she came sweeping down."

"Our fireside industries department has saved from extinction in this end of the county an art compounded of many lesser arts. One more generation, and the dye recipes would have been forgotten and the spinning wheels would have been merely 'old truck.'" So says "Notes from Pine Mountain School," of Harlan County, Kentucky. The article goes on to describe the revival of blanket-making in the mountain style—in gay colors made from bark and roots, and in daring color combinations that are beautiful with the art of a primitive people. "Up the creek Oma, a girl of thirteen, has had her father take down the old parts of Aunt Sal's colonial loom; it was a great day when they set up the old gears and parts, reminiscing about the days when "Maw took to weavin.'" Oma is progressive—"she is buying, with her weaving money, a victrola and records—*good* music."

From London "Punch:"

The Dowager—"What I say, General, is *this*. The French have every right to be annoyed with the Germans. They haven't paid what they owe, and then they go and pick up all this treasure at Luxor, or Lausanne, or wherever it is."

The misplaced slug of the linotype brings consternation to editor and printer alike. Now that headlines as well as ordinary reading matter are set on the machine, any error of this sort is especially glaring. A recent issue of a New York daily paper printed these lines in a heading descriptive of a fire:

EXPLOSION CAUSES BLAZE THAT RAZES ALMSHOUSE. SIX OF THE WOMEN VICTIMS CREATED IN THEIR BEDS

Of course *cremated* was meant. After the form was on the press the error was discovered and the slug reset, but it was put in place of one in another column devoted to the World Court, so that it read as corrected:

SIX OF WOMEN VICTIMS CREMATED IN THEIR BEDS—LODGE AND WADSWORTH FAVORING IT

The Bible is said to contain 724,692 words. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is nearly twice as long, containing about 1,421,700 words, according to a book reviewer's estimate. Richardson's novel, "Clarissa Harlowe," runs into a million words and is longer even than Tolstoy's "War and Peace," which has about 615,000 words. "Pickwick Papers," 336,000 words, and "Vanity Fair," 308,000, are much longer than the average present-day novel.

To Real Estate Owners and Dealers

All indications point to an active and profitable spring market for real estate. You are interested in reaching possible buyers.

The next special Real Estate Number will be dated April 18. A small advertisement in this special issue will enable you to reach thousands of prospective buyers and renters.

The rate for real estate advertising is only 60 cents a line. We will be glad to aid you in the preparation of copy. Write us promptly, sending full information regarding your property.

Real Estate Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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